...ination — 1914

COLORED ON LIST OF 100 EMINENT BOSTONIANS

List of Colored Citizens Was Sent in Headed by Crispus Attucks.

49 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., Sept. 7, 1914.

Mr. E. B. Mero, secretary for 100 eminent Bostonians:

Dear Sir:—Your full list of 100 eminent Bostonians has been caled to my attention, not a single person is on the list known to have any African blood in his veins. Yet the hero of the Boston masacre, Crispus Attucks has two public memorials in public markings of the event he led.

Will you please let me know whether wou ever received the list of Colored Bostonians sentto your committee several months ago.

An early reply would be appreciated.

Yours truly,

WM. MONROE TROTTER Secretary.

MILWAUKEE DRAWS LINE BY COLOR IN FIGHTS

The Guardian 3-21-14

BOXING COMMISSION FORBIDS BOUTS BETWEEN WHITE AND COLORED—SHOULD BE TESTED UNDER EQUAL RIGHTS LAW.

Milwaukee, March 3, 1914.—The state boxing commision today ruled that the color line will be strictly drawn in this Sae against batlles between whites and blacks. This means a refusal to allow the Kenosha Boxing Club to stage their proposed bout between Sam Langford and Carl Mor...

The Savannah Tribune, 1-31-14

South Carolina following in the wake of Florida, has enacted a law prohibiting white teachers in colored shoools and vice a versa. This law smacks of narrowness and prejudice, and will be the means of eliminating the services of many loyal white friends and teachers who have done so much for the educational and moral uplift of our people in these states. Laws of this nature are somewhat contageous and we will not be surprised to see a similar enactment in this and other southern states.

The New York Age

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT UP TO OHIO SUPREME COURT

Special to The New York Age.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—The Ohio Supreme Court has been asked to pass on the question of whether a confectionery establishment may refuse to sell soda water to a Negro, by George and Fred Foerster, proprietors of a confectionery store in Columbus.

They were sued by Graham Deuell, a Negro attorney of Columbus, ...re than two years ago. The com-

mon pleas court on a second ... gave Deuwell a judgment for ... On the first trial a verdict for ... confectioners was given ...

NO RACE RESTRICTION IN PROPERTY DEEDS

Special to The New York Age.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 2.—Race restriction clauses in property deeds were declared illegal by Judge John W. Shenk in handing down a decision against the Berlin Realty Company.

Some time ago Benjamin Jones and Mrs. Fannie Guatier contracted for a choice parcel of ground through the mails. Their letters contained checks to cover the first payments on the lots. In accepting the first payments, the company sent back contracts which contained the following restriction: "The said property shall not be sold to or be occupied by any persons not of the white or Caucasian race."

New York Age 2-5-14

When the company heard that the would-be purchasers were colored, their checks were returned and negotiations brought to a close.

Mrs. Gautier and Jones at once instituted legal procedings to compel the transfer of the lots. Attorney Charles S. Darden, who represented the plaintiffs, declared that the restriction was a violation of the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution and contrary to the public policy of the State of California. Judge Shenk coincided with his views.

The principal stockholders in the Berlin Realty Company are Jews.

THE BILL BRYANT DISCRIMINATION CASE.

The Boston ...

The Supreme court of Massachusetts sustained one of the many exceptions of the defendant in this case. The question decided by the court is that an attorney does have the right to compromise his client's claim if he does so honestly and provided the client does not repudiate the same in a reasonable time and notify the defendant of the same.

In the case in question the plaintiff was refused certain refreshments in Rich's grill, a public place of business in Boston. The plaintiff employed an attorney in the lower court, to represent him, and the jury found that the attorney agreed that if the servant pleaded guilty and was fined $25, that the plaintiff would accept the same as a satisfaction for all his claims as a result of the dis...bance. The defendant requested the court to rule that upon all the evidence the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, but the court refused to give said ruling to which the defendant excepted, and ...eption was sustained. Atty ... Raysor represented the plaintiff and the case was argued out before the supreme court on Nov. 12, 1913. This decision is far reaching in its effect, since this particular question has not htherto been decided in Massachusetts, and that lawyers from this time forth, who acquaint themselves with this decision, will know the extent of their rights in dealing with their clients, but the case does not decide that discrimination is permitted in public places in Massachusetts and the principle applies to all cases alike.

This case was argued Nov. 12, 1913, before the full bench and it was decided Jan. 10, 1914.

THEATRICAL COMMENT.

The New York Age

(BY LESTER A. WALTON.)

3-19-14.

OUT in Chicago colored Americans are demanding that the race be given membership on the Film Censor Board, and in view of the efforts of some film concerns to unnecessarily ridicule the race the idea has been opportunely suggested, as a representative on the board would be in a position to render his race valuable service.

Now the colored voters of Chicago, if results count for anything, enjoy the reputation of playing politics more successfully than Negroes in other large cities, and it cannot be denied that they get more recognition in proportion to their voting strength than do colored men elsewhere. There is no reason why a colored American should not be appointed on the Film Censor Board in the "Windy City," and if the colored people do not win out in their fight it will be because there is lacking that united front which is always necessary to carry a point.

White politicians find it profitable to keep the colored voters divided when a political plum is involved, with the result that a white man usually carries off the prize. If there is a slight possibility of a colored man being made a member of the Censor Board at Chicago and there are one hundred applicants for the position, some fair and satisfactory method of elimination should be adopted to get rid of every would-be member of the Censor Board except one.

From Norfolk, Va., comes the information that white promoters are building a $50,000 theatre for the colored people of that city. We hear much about the prejudice of the white man in the South, but not one instance has been recorded to show that even in the Southland the white brother makes serious objections to taking the colored man's dollar.

But the white promoters who are erecting a theatre in Norfolk for the exclusive use of colored people should not be censured. Severest criticism should be directed at the colored people of that city who are not progressive enough to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities offered to make money in the amusement world. That white men are able to see the commercial possibilities existing among colored people and colored men are not is a reflection on the business acumen of the latter.

In giving out the plans of the promoters a representative said:

> The theatre is being built to meet the demand of the respectable element of colored people who desire a theatre of their own. It will advance society and tend to uplift the morals of those who appreciate clean and legitimate theatrical productions and instructive moving pictures. As you know, there is not a theatre in the city that will seat a colored person, no matter how refined, anywhere except in the peanut gallery, where they are not only segregated to a disadvantage but are exposed to great danger in case of fire. This theatre will obviate the necessity of colored people going downtown and subjecting themselves to "Jim Crow" conditions in order to see a decent theatrical production.

The statement that there is not a theatre in Norfolk that caters to the respectable element of colored people is indeed a sweeping indictment against colored managers who conduct theatres in that city, and, if untrue, should be refuted. And why is it necessary for white people to open a theatre in Norfolk to advance society and uplift the morals of the colored folk? Are the colored people fast asleep?

PASTOR RUSSELL EXPLAINS.

The Great Preacher and Expounder of the Gospel Declares That He Is the Friend of the Blacks—Always Has Been—Tells Why He Sent the Blacks in New York to the Gallery—There are Foolish Colored White People, Says this Great Preacher.

The Bee Washington

San Francisco, Cal.,
March 2, 1914.

To the Editor of The Bee,
Washington, D. C. 3-14-14

Mr. Editor:

An item in your issue of February 21st, criticising me and giving the inference that I am an opponent of the black race is before me. I think it very unjust and request that you place before your readers this, my reply.

So far from being an enemy of the blacks. I am their friend and have always thought of their welfare. This does not mean that I have consecrated my life to fight their battles. It does not even mean that I think a black man on the whole ... of the white. ... that I ... men ... nds ... ple the ... nites like myself. A gentleman or a lady, whether white or colored, would not wish to intrude where he or her company was not desired. To do so would be to indicate that they were not gentlemen or ladies. The colored people should be quite content if ... granted full justice before the courts of the law and proper respectful treatment. It is all foolishness which no sensible person believes, that any black man is the equal of any white man. If the Bee can help its readers to get properly balanced on this subject, it will do an inestimable amount of good. There are black men who

are superior to some white men and white men who are superior to some Negroes, but on the whole every black man knows that he would like to be a white man and knows, too, that some of the most brilliant of his own race have white blood in their veins. Is anything to be gained by misrepresentation on this point, either fooling ourselves or trying to fool other people? Surely not! Foolish talking on the part of some colored people is intensifying the "color line."

The true Gospel Message which I am seeking to preach to whites and blacks, the reds and browns and yellows, is that so far as the Divine call to joint-heirship with Christ in His Kingdom is concerned, there is no difference. All of Adam's race of every color are similarly all needing the Savior and all who accept of Him have an equal opportunity of making their calling and election sure to glory, honor and immortality by a share in the First Resurrection.

Who has made us to differ? Shall we find fault with the Divine arrangement which has divided our race into different colors and different languages? To do so would be foolish. We cannot fight against God. Let us thank Him for the blessings, liberties and privileges which we are enjoying! Let us be content! Let us put away foolish boasting and humbly acknowledge that we are nothing except as God's grace shall make something of us in the present life and in the future life.

Let us remind your readers that the Apostle specially points out that humility will be an essential trait for all those who become members of the church in glory. From this standpoint of assistance to humility, the black brother may really have an advantage over his white brother—it may be easier for him to be humble. Or we may cultivate a foolish spirit and of being as good and great as anybody, but in so doing, is he not hindering his spiritual chances instead of advancing them. And is he not hindering his earthly status with the whites by such foolish boastings? Let us think soberly and sanely and enjoy the blessings that are ours with gratitude to the Giver of all good. Let us have patience until the Divine Plan shall have ripened, assured by the Scriptures that in the future life restitution to human perfection will bring all mankind back again to the highest type and standard of humanity. "Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God that He may exalt you in due time."

Respectfully yours,
C. T. RUSSEL.

The Proper Study of Our Kind

The Journal & Guide 3-14-14

Alexander Pope says: "The proper study of mankind is man." He leaves us to infer what the proper study of womankind is. Many readers of The Journal and Guide of February 28 may have overlooked or hastily read and digested the splendid article of Mr. W. P. Evans, in which he avows, with the blandness of Bret Hart's "Heathen Chinee", that he does not know much about physiology but is way up on "Negro-ology." His article shows that he is, because he uncovered some elements of race weaknesses that we should know and study to correct, in order to reap eventually the best results of the opportunities we have on every hand to make good and not bad for ourselves. Take the following from Mr. Evans' article, which should serve us a good purpose in "seeing ourselves as others see us," in which he says:

"Some of the leaders point with an assumed relish and pride to our colored drug stores. When at the same time they know why this particular branch of the colored business is patronized more liberally than any other, is because they are forced there for soda fountain accomodations which are absolutely denied them in white drug stores. As a proof of this statement I submit that some, yea, the majority of the colored men and women who patronize the colored drug stores are rank strangers to the colored grocery-man and shoe dealer. Why? Because in the white establishmentss of this kind they are received apparently on equal terms with the whites, being allowed to buy the same merchandise and try on the same pair of shoes, hat or coat suits as the white customer. The more important some of the Negroes think themselves the more do they practice this kind of segregation, and it has proven to be the rope that has strangled to death thousands of deserving Negro enterprises that have had the courage to launch their crafts upon the ocean of commerce."

It is not our purpose to comment on Mr. Evans, statement of the case. We re-produce it in order that the truth of it shall not be lost upon those it is addressed to and who should profit most by the truth it drives home. The proper study of our kind is our kind.

The white man does not search out a colored man to buy of him, and is fast reaching the point where he does not care to have the colored man seek him out to buy of him; if the white man can live without buying and selling of us we should be equally able to live without buying and selling of him. If we can not do so we are failures without going any further; that we can do it, and are not failures, we are showing every day in every community where we live in the land. God helps those who help themselves.

The following article appeared in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of March 14:

Whether the managers of a place of amusement where seats are not reserved has the right to insist that patrons shall take certain seats indicated by ushers is a question raised by an incident at an uptown motion picture theatre last night with a sequel in the police court at the Nineteenth and Oxford Streets Station this morning.

Madeleine Davis, colored, 21 years old, entered a theatre at Nineteenth street and Columbia avenue and started toward vacant seats in the front. An usher told her to sit in the rear. She refused and when the usher tried to force her into a rear seat, she screamed. Women in the audience became frightened and rushed for the doors and serious trouble was narrowly averted. A policeman was called and the girl was arrested.

When she was arraigned before Magistrate Morris this morning the manager of the theatre appeared against her and asked that she be sent to prison for creating a disturbance which might have caused injury to many persons.

Magistrate Morris, however, discharged the girl and suggested that her parents have the theatre manager arrested for assault and battery. In discharging the girl, the magistrate said:

"Moving picture managers have no right to usher their patrons to seats they do not wish to occupy. When a person pays to see the show, he is entitled to sit where he can get the best view of the screen, and is not obliged to obey an usher."

The magistrate was supported in this view by the managers of some of the larger picture theatres and by an attorney who has represented several motion picture exhibitors in legal affairs.

F. M. Brancefield, manager Market street picture house, said:

"Magistrate Morris was right in his ruling that ushers not compel persons to occupy certain seats where no part of the house is sold. Of course, where seats are reserved seats, the management can compel patrons to sit outside the reserved enclosure unless they pay the additional fee for a reserved seat, but where tickets do not specify a particular seat, the patron is entitled to occupy any vacant seat.

"I imagine the trouble last night was due to an inexperienced usher. The boy probably had been told to endeavor to keep colored patrons in the rear and understood his instructions to mean that they must be

...urse the ...not permit... discrimination. I ...that some uptown picture ...uses have sections set apart for colored patrons and do what they can to have them sit there, but there is nothing compulsory about it."

Three cheers for Magistrate Morris! Miss Davis should at once have the theatre manager arrested for assault and battery, if she has not already done so.

A DEFEAT.

The New York Age 3-21-14

Some narrow politician made an attempt to pass a bill through the Georgia Legislature which had for its object the preventing of white teachers from teaching in colored schools.

The bill, we are glad to say, failed just as the bill with a similar object failed to pass the South Carolina Legislature.

NEGRO NOT SO BAD OFF.

The New York Age 3-21-14

A number of colored papers have carried a notice to the effect that the legislature of the State of South Carolina has passed a law forbidding the employing of white teachers in Negro public schools.

This is not true.

Although the legislature did pass such a law, the Senate failed to ratify it, hence there is no such law in the State of South Carolina.

ST. LUKE'S COUNCIL MEET IN BALTIMORE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 26.—The fiftieth annual session of the Grand Council of the Grand United Order of St. Luke was held here last week. The next session will be held in Roanoke, Va. Charles Cypress of Norfolk, Va. was succeeded as grand worthy chief by Mrs. Mary Haughton, of Baltimore.

The remaining officers are: Mrs. Eliza Howe, Baltimore, grand vice chief; Mrs. Emma Randolph, Baltimore, grand financial secretary; Mrs. Lilly Arundel, Baltimore, grand recording secretary; T. H. Haughton, Norfolk, grand treasurer; Mrs. Emma Ugums Virginia, Baltimore, grand chaplain; William Hall, Baltimore, grand worthy father; Mrs. Mary Smith, Norfolk, grand conductor; Mrs. Emily Lee Norfolk, grand assistant conductor; James Richardson, Hampton, keeper of wardrobe.

RACES MUST EAT IN SEPARATE PLACES

The New York Age 12-31-14

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 29.—Restaurants and lunch counters which have heretofore catered to both white and Negro trade will be compelled by a new law to either cater to one race solely, build partitions in the places of business, or go out of business entirely. ...e, city commissioner in charge of the police ... nounced that the owners of the ... would be given a week or two in which ... to conform to the law. He thinks the law will be obeyed without resistance.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS MUST STAND BY GUNS.

Local Camp Not Worthy of Honors World Likes to Bestow If They Allow Themselves to Be Segregated.

The Chicago Defender 12-5-14

The local camp of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association is among Chicago's most prided organizations. They are ever honored like the few remaining members of the G. A. R., but a clannish people along soldier lines will cease to do so if reports in circulation concerning a recent trip are true. The story is going the rounds that on a trip to Louisville, Ky., where the entire association turned out and were entertained, the local camp allowed themselves to be segregated when the big banquet was served.

It is said that they cheerfully accepted the money set aside by the white officers, and went off and feasted alone without a murmur. If this story is true the members of the local camp are not the stamp of men the world delights to honor. The men the younger generation want to perpetuate in history will stand by their guns at all times.

SUE CHINAMAN FOR DRAWING COLOR LINE

The New York Age 1-28-15

A Chinaman has been made defendant in the first suit brought in Brooklyn by a colored citizen to test the legality of the Levy law, which became operative last September. In the First Municipal Court on July 14 Mortimer Harrison and Miss Wilna Shackelton will appear against the properitor of the Port Arthur Chop Suey Restaurant, 120 Flatbush avenue, for a violation of Chapter 265 of the Laws of 1913.

The plaintiffs allege they entered the Chinaman's restaurant on December 18 and asked for chop suey, and that they were refused service because of their color. The court is asked to award each plaintiff $500.

THEATRE LOSES SUIT

The New York Age 5-14-14

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Miss Susan M. Joyner of Rochester against the Temple Theatre of that city, awarding Miss Joyner $200 damages because the theatre company discriminated against her on account of color.

Holding a ticket for a reserved seat in the orchestra circle Miss Joyner was prevented from occupying it. She was given her choice between a seat in the gallery or her money back. She refused to accept either option and brought suit, winning a verdict for $200.

Discrimination - 1914

TEAU GARDEN DRAWS OLOR LINE TO PLEASE POLICE AND POLICE JUDGE

Harry Boger Gets in Bad for Drawing Color Line on Man With White Wife—Police Orders Him Not to Let White Women and Colored Men Eat in His Cafe—Follows Their Instruction and is Sued—White Men Go Anywhere With Colored Women, Nothing Said by Police—Permit the Police to Continue These Acts and Chicago Will Be Like Atlanta or New Orleans.

ALL CITIZENS SHOULD AND MUST EAT IN CAFE—KEEP BAD CHARACTERS OUT.

Boger Not to Blame—Police Race Fighting Against Color Line and Will Not Stand for Police to Awe Popular Manager If Colored and White Enter His Cafe in Respectable Way—Would They Go to Al Tierney and Tell Him Who and Who Not to Admit—We have a Law and We Are Men Born Equal—All Over 21 Fought for the Flag and Will Not Permit the Police to Run Us About—Complainant Had Hard Task Getting Warrant—Police Officers Refused Time and Again to Issue Writ Against Harry—We Want a Clean Place Is True, and Don't Wish And White or Black Tramps in Any Decent Place, But Is a Man or Woman a Tramp or Outlaw Because He or She Marries White or Black?

On Aug. 6, Charles Copeland, a young Afro-American, and Mabel Copeland, his wife, a young white woman, together with four other persons of color, went into the cafe at 346-8 East 35th street, run by Harry H. Boger, under the name of The Chateau, to be served. They were refused first by the waiter, Robert Johnson, and then by the manager, S. D. Williamson, and finally the proprietor was called, Harry H. Boger, who not only refused to serve the party, but announced as his reason that he had had instructions from the police department not to serve mixed couples in his cafe and the entire party was compelled to go out unserved in painful humiliation. Mr. Copeland applied at the police station at 35th and Halsted for warrants and was referred to the state's attorney's office, where his complaint was promptly O. K.'d and returned to the station. Judge Courtney issued warrants for the arrest of Harry H. Boger, S. D. Williamson, and Robert Johnson. Messrs. Boger and Williamson were arrested and gave bond for their appearance in the sum of $500 each. The case came up on Wednesday and was continued until Aug. 19 to give further opportunity to catch Johnson. One of the features of the case is that Boger is an Afro-American.

Race Prejudice Increases.

Many claim Boger's action an insult to the Afro-Americans of Chicago and a splendid illustration of how insidious and baleful are the blighting influences of race prejudice and the extent to which race discrimination is fastening itself upon the Chicago community. This case reminds the people that they are more and more being reduced to a fixed status of social and political inferiority, where every other element of the population will have the influence of the government to degrade the race with safety and outrage their women with impunity. Race prejudice has so increased in Chicago that not only are Afro-Americans in increasing numbers refused the accommodations of cafes, hotels, restaurants and other public places on account of race and color, in open and impudent violation of the letter and spirit of the civil rights laws of the state of Illinois, but the functions of government and the police power of the city are being used to force and intimidate business men to discriminate against their own race in order to get along with the police.

White Men Do As They Please.

Every night white men infest the streets where Afro-Americans live, follow and hound the wives and daughters of some of the best families, with indecent and insulting assaults. Against these white debauchees the people appeal to the law and the courts in vain for redress. The decisions of some of the judges give the people to understand that any Afro-American woman is subject to the unsatisfied and unbridled lust of immoral white men. White men walk with Afro-American women on the streets and eat and drink with them in the cafes and restaurants and commit all manner of vice and immorality in the alleys and assignation houses. But no instructions are given to arrest white men for being in company and vice with Afro-American women. No heavy and excessive fines are imposed upon these immune and immoral Caucasian sons, when perchance they are brought in now and then more from accident than design. The situation is becoming intolerable. Police officers have the effrontery to order Afro-Americans arrested for talking to white women in plain violation of the rights of the citizen. These same officers give instructions to Afro-American owners of cafes not to serve mixed couples in their places of business.

Discrimination - 1914

BRUTAL STREET CAR CONDUCTORS.

The frequent appearance in Police Courts and Criminal Courts of Conductors and Motormen of the United Railways, indicates that the old school of polite, considerate employees, is rapidly disappearing, and in their stead we come in contact with the curt, impudent, pugilistic, and often insolent conductor and motorman. On June 8, Catherine Owens, a women passenger was abused by a conductor, arrested on a charge of general disturbance, and promptly discharged on the testimony of a disinterested citizen when her case was called. June 9, Louis H. Meyer, a reputable business man of the northwest part of town, was abused by a conductor, who afterwards ordered his arrest, and the case was called and continued in the Second District Police Court June 10. Mr. Meyer is a property owner and in the House and Sign Painting business.

The Central Ref. Ass'n 9/13/14

The most brutal case however, that has come to our attention, is that of Ethel Clark, a young colored woman from Boston, Mass., who was kicked off the platform of a Park Avenue car Monday night, at 4th and Washington Ave., and found lying unconscious by the Police.

These outrages tend to inflame the minds of the public against the employees of the railroad, who have absolutely no warrant of authority to take the law into their own hands, in dealing with the public for the infractions of rules of the company or for any other cause.

The police are all too anxious to render the U. Rys. any service in the enforcement of their rules upon the public, and the conductor in the enforcement of their rules upon the public, and the conductor has only to express a desire for the arrest of a citizen, and it will be done, because the corporation is responsible. Every citizen who boards a car should be careful before taking his seat, or hanging on a strap, to note the number of the car, and the cap of the conductor or motorman, and in the event of any trouble with the conductor with a chip on his shoulder, get the names of two or more witnesses and file complaint with Capt. Robt. McCulloch, President and manager of the United Railways Company, and if injured by a conductor, take the information to some good lawyer. Brutality on St. Louis Street cars must, and will be stopped.

CONSTANTLY—AND SOMETIIMES OFTENER—do we see this heading in newspapers, "Race Question Again Up," then, as we read farther we find a white and a Colored boy possibly had a little altercation in which the other school children joined—or something equally as ridiculous. But it seems to be the aim of some malicious persons to resort to anything to arouse race prejudice. In a certain Iowa town it so happened that during the entire season last year, no Colored bather had made use of the public bathing beach in one of the largest parks, though there was no restrictions put upon them. This year a committee called upon the commissioners and asked if they are to be permitted to use the beach, this, too, mark you, before being refused. Is it to be wondered at that the race segregation proposition immediately found place in the minds of the commissioners? Here were a set of men pleading for something they had not been denied. Admitting their inferiority, praying and pleading for something that they had helped to buy and pay for, something that was as much theirs as it was the other fellows. Every man or woman, by their own actions, fix their status in the community. We generally get what we demand, providing our demands are just. When an article is purchased at a store is it customary to ask the storekeeper if you can take it after you have paid your money for it? The bathing beaches in this and every other city belong to the people as a whole, every citizen pays an equal share of taxes for the support of public utilities. No class or race has any right or precedence over any other class. Afro-Americans are many times themselves to blame for these conditions. Instead of entering a public place with an air of one who justly belongs there, some cringing souls with drooping head and slang dog air appear on the scene and usually get just what they are expecting—a flat refusal. Demand respect and you will always command respect. There is an uncontrollable desire to take a kick at a little forlorn-looking yellow dog who passes with his head hung and tail between his legs, but the thought never crosses your mind to kick a bulldog, and the reason is obvious. We have nothing to be ashamed of—no reason to shrink when brought into the limelight. We have and are making the most of our opportunities. It is the white man who should have pangs of remorse, who should shoulder the entire responsibility for our present condition; we were unwilling tools in their hands; they with centuries of civilization behind them, with one fell swoop, threw themselves back by the adoption of slavery, into the barbaric class. And every time they legislate to curtail the rights of their darker brother, they are going just that much farther back, and just that much will they someday, have to undo. It is a long lane that has no turn; and who can say who His chosen

PREJUDICE OF THE WORST KIND.

The article appearing in the Globe-Democrat June 10, relative to Simmons School Picnic, was one of the rankest fakes ever printed in a newspaper, according to Prof. R. H. Cole, and Mr. Paul W. Moseley, principal of the school and manager of the picnic respectively. The statements of Prof. Cole and Mr. Moseley have been fully corroborated by Mr. Chas. McCalley and many other patrons of the school, who attended the picnic.

The Principal of Columbia School, whose pupils were supposed to have been involved in difficulty with the colored children, says that there was absolutely no trouble of any kind during the progress of the picnic, and that the lemonade incident grew out of a few colored children straying into the other picnic grounds, thinking the lemonade and ice water was free to all, began helping themselves. The patrons of the white school however had no difficulty in making the colored children see their mistake, and they quietly retired to their own grounds when told to do so.

The Central Ref. Ass'n Am. 9/13/14

The writer of the article in the Globe is evidently afflicted with permanent Annaniasism. His medo-dramatic description of how the Acting Park Commissioner "rushed to the scene in an automobile and ordered the negroes back on the grounds assigned them" is such an absurd perversion of the truth, that it is disgusting. Just think of it. The brave act of the great and powerful Acting Park Commissioner, who single-handed and alone, (with Police standing around idle- "rushed and drove the Negroes back." The statements of the two Principals of the schools, backed up by the testimony of dozens of persons who attended both picnics, shows the writer of the article in the Globe to be blinded by prejudice, and totally unfit to represent a paper like the Globe-Democrat is supposed to be, and he should not be permitted to scatter his venom of race-hate in the homes of the good citizens of this city, but should be shipped to the ante-room of Hades where the stock in trade is abuse of the Negro. The records of the Second District Police Court show that not a single arrest for a disturbance of any kind was made at the picnic grounds in O'Fallon Park Monday. After 8 o'clock, some

trouble of a minor nature did occur between a few rough young men of both races, but this was after the children had gone home, and the picnic was over, and even this trouble was not serious enough to warrant an arrest.

PRINCIPAL COLE'S LETTER TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

An open letter to the editor of the St. Louis Republic from the Principal of the Simmons School, touching the matter of "Bans Ban On Negro Picnickers In Park." There are at least two sides to every issue; A great journal ought to become cognizant of all facts possible in any matter before issuing to the world an article calculated to do so much harm to innocent parties and stir up unnecessarily race prejudice and ill feelings. For years the Simmons School has been holding its annual picnic and has made for itself a name and reputation for good behavior and proper decorum; at its outing Monday. there were possibly present, 5,000 people and it was the frequent remark "How well behaved the pupils are and how orderly everything is being conducted." Two automobiles were operated for the pleasure of the pupils and friends; an accident happened; one white boy was knocked down, but not seriously effected; he was not injured to the extent of making a noise, until urged to do so by some older white people standing around. The police arrested the chauffeur and that ended the affair; there was no outbreak or race- rioting at all. White children were constantly passing back and forth on the grounds used by the Negro children; teachers say, that colored children did the same when the white children were, but no trouble of any kind arose. White children from some of the schools out there purchased refreshments from the stands on the grounds for the Negro children. We would not say that no colored child drank lemonade he saw in a barrel as he passed it, but we are satisfied no crowd gathered and drove the white children from their own refreshments. The impression conveyed by your article, is that the two races clashed so much that police protection was necessary to save the day. UTTERLY FALSE. The row if it occurred at all about 8:30 p. m., was not among the school children. Personally, I know that the Simmons' School children had gone before that time. I am creditably informed that the disturbance was among the low elements of both races that gather in the parks after dark and the schools are in no way responsible for such occurrences.

Respectfully,

R. H. COLE,
Principal.

THE COURAGE OF CARMODY

The brave and timely action which Attorney General Carmody of New York took in asking the District Attorneys of the State to enforce the Levy Civil Rights law demands the commendation of every right thinking man and woman in New York State. To tell the powerful Southern and financial interests backing the hotels and summer resorts of New York that they shall not shut their doors in the face of any man because of his race, creed or color required the highest kind of personal, moral and political courage. Though the Attorney General does nothing more than his duty by his direct order that he has had the backbone to do his duty is highly refreshing coming from a State official, it is greatly reassuring to two numerous races here. More than one million Hebrews of New York and nearly half that number of colored citizens will remember these acts of Mr. Carmody in the days to come. Nor is this the first time that the State's Attorney has shown his mettle in the issue of race discrimination. In words whose meaning could not be mistaken he declared that Rule 34 of the present State Boxing Commission forbidding mixed bouts is not only illegal but wrong. All that remains for the timid boxing promoters to do is to stage their contests and invoke the law. All that respectable colored men and women have to do is to enter the resorts, restaurants and hotels as necessity or convenience requires, insist in an orderly manner on being served and then sue every cowardly keeper who refuses. This means you! The day is far too late for you who are not weak and unworthy to tolerate the cursed color line in places of public accommodation. Stand on your rights. Invoke the law, bring ten thousand suits. Make the hotels and resorts treat you like men or make them close up. The law is with you. Attorney General Carmody is with you. Down with the color line!

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Courier.

NOV 2 0 1914

M'KEESPORT JIM CROWS NEGROES

Following the example set by the nickelodeon proprietors of Pittsburgh, the nickelodeons of McKeesport have shown similar signs of antagonism against the Negro, and have installed Jim Crow signs, and in many instances have raised prices of admission to Negroes, according to reliable reports.

We can not account for this action in no other way except as coming as a direct result of the example set by Pittsburgh proprietors. There seems to be spreading in Pittsburgh and vicinity an open anti-Negro sentiment among the whites. Just what organized effort is being made to standardize race prejudice in Pennsylvania we are unable to determine, but recent conduct on the part of some of our white business men indicates that there is a common understanding among them as to what courtesies they will extend, and what discourtesies they will impose. That conditions should grow gradually worse is a sad reflection upon our American civilization; it reflects more sadly upon the effectiveness of our laws.

But the Negroes are determined to test their rights under the law; they propose to do it sanely, but effectively; they propose to ascertain once for all just what is the meaning of the law as written. It is hoped that the coming mass meetings will develop some effective program to be followed until conditions are changed. We are on the defensive now; but if a resort to the Courts becomes necessary, we shall take the offensive. We have hopes and faith in a sane, but vigorous protest in the Courts; we have confidence in the law when properly enforced.

Marshall Field & Co. Discharges Saleswoman Who Insults Afro-American

Officials of Chicago's Finest Store Quickly Punish Insolent Clerk Who for the First Time Upsets Their Policy of Courteous Treatment to All Races.

Entire City Will Welcome Announcement that Effective Steps Were Taken in This Instance to Curb Race Prejudice by This Noted Firm.

MRS. BARNETT MAKES COMPLAINT

Last week for a while it was feared that Chicago's finest store—Marshall Field & Co.—had marred its world-wide reputation for fair treatment to all races, and had sanctioned insult to a customer due to race prejudice. But it was only a passing cloud. It is true an Afro-American customer had been insulted, but fortunately she was of the temperament that resents and seeks redress, and fair-minded officials, carrying out the traditional policy of the house, quickly set the matter right.

Mrs. Barnett's Trouble.

It was Saturday morning and Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, president of the Negro Fellowship League, Cook county probation officer and a race defender of international reputation, was hurrying to court. It being a short business day, she was in haste, but she thought that she would have time to make a forgotten purchase, but later events prevented her from reaching court. She chose Marshall Field's and sought the department she desired in the basement.

Saleswoman Ignores Her.

She waited her turn at the counter and made her wants known to the woman nearest her. This saleslady either through contempt or faulty(?) hearing did not get the goods requested, but sauntered a few feet away and rested her elbows upon the counter and impudently stared at Mrs. Barnett. To another request she contemptously replied: "What do you want?" Mrs. Barnett then sought a floorwalker and inquired for the manager of the department, and was told that he was out. The floorwalker hailed another saleswoman and went to ascertain the number of the offender.

Overhears Insult.

While he was attempting to straighten out the matter he overheard the woman scream out: "I don't have to wait on a black 'nigger' like you." By this time the manager had put in his appearance, and the matter was explained to him. Mrs. Barnett, indignant and chagrined by the crowd that had gathered, insisted that the matter be taken before the general manager. This was done and the girl was promptly discharged.

Apologies Are Made.

The official apologized to her, declaring that discourteous treatment was not the policy of the store; that race, creed or color had no place in their business. Mrs. Barnett's attitude of not being satisfied by simply being waited upon after being insulted and following an argument was the right step at the right time. Marshall Field & Co.'s store is the pride of Chicago, and it is in keeping with its progressive spirit that they promptly stamp out any race prejudice. Mrs. Barnett would not discuss the incident when seen by a reporter for the Chicago Defender, other than to say that the facts as stated above were true and that she never bandied words with hirelings, but always took her troubles to [illegible] vers.

Discrimination — 1914.

SAYS HE KNOWS OF NO LINE AT MILLS HOTELS

Answering Letter From Y. M. C. A. Man, Senator-Elect and Owner of Hostelries for Poor, Pleads Innocent

PROMISES TO DEAL WITH ALL ALIKE

The Amsterdam News 11/6/14.

Replying to Communication From Edward V. Williams, Chairman Membership Committee of Christian Association, Ogden L. Mills, Young Millionaire Prop of Workingmen's Lodging Establishment, Asserts His Non-Belief in Discrimination.

If the Mills Hotels located in different parts of the city and built, as they were, by the well-known millionaire philanthropist for the accommodation of the workingmen, discriminate it is against the wishes of their owner, according to the views of Ogden L. Mills, who was recently chosen State Senator from the 17th Senatorial District on the Republican ticket. Replying to the following letter from Edward V. Williams, chairman of the membership committee of the Colored Y. M. C. A., West 53d street, Mr. Mills says, as stated in his letter below:

October 31, 1914.

Colored Men's Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, 252 West 53d Street, New York City:

Hon. Ogden L. Mills,
New York City.

Sir—We, the undersigned, understand that there is a tendency on the part of the managers of the Mills' Hotels to discriminate against colored men. On several occasions men have applied for accommodations, and have been told the houses were full. Invariably, this seems to be the rule.

We would like to know if you are aware of these facts, and if you are in sympathy with an attitude of discrimination against our race. If elected Senator, were an issue to come up regarding our race, would the same feeling be allowed to exist, if you could prevent it?

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD V. WILLIAMS.
October 31, 1914.

Mr. Edward Williams,
36 West 40th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir—I have yours of Oct. 31st, and would say in reply that I know of no intention on the part of the managers of the Mills' Hotels to discriminate against the colored people, and so far as I am concerned, I can assure you that, if elected Senator, I shall endeavor to represent the interests of your people to the best of my ability, and to give to their interests that care and consideration to which they, as well as every other citizen of the district, are entitled from anyone who assumes to represent them.

Very truly yours,
OGDEN L. MILLS.

The W. C. T. U. And The Negro

Advertiser 11-23-14

James Callaway in Macon Telegraph.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is now a national organization. When Southern associations join it, confederate with it, they must take what comes. They knew before the sentiments of the major part of the national Union. They unite with them nationally for nation-wide laws, even drawing the "yardstick," as Mrs. T. E. Patterson did on Hon. Thomas Felder, because he was a State rights man, instead of a nationalist.

These national associations formed by women are at best a compromise. Oil and water will not mix. If you insist on being a Southerner then do not join these national concerns; if you insist on fraternizing with them, then surrender your Southern ideals. The Federation of Women's Clubs of Virginia, Miss Jane M. Rutherford, of Richmond, president, refused to join the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Instinct as well as education taught them there could be no harmony, only by a surrender to the Northern majority. Not to surrender means battle. Battle is conflict, and conflict disturbs the harmony of the meetings.

Behold the trouble in the W. C. T. U. convention in Atlanta! Four negro women delegates from Texas demand equality and full recognition. They turned up their noses and lifted up their voices when asked to take seats in the gallery. No, indeed, not those ladies (?) of color, after so betraveled! They marched down the aisle where were some Northern delegatations who gave them a cordial welcome and seated them.

The Alabama delegation, near, by raised a protest. Now the talk is a Northern W. C. T. U. and a Southern W. C. T. U.

Our women seem to learn no lessons from the past. The great Southern Methodist Conference and the Southern Baptist Convention had to withdraw way before the war. The colored brother caused the split. In all national conventions the "nigger in the woodpile" will be in evidence.

All the Southern women leagues which have joined the National Woman's Suffrage Association, holding now credentials from it, will yet rue the day they went into the unequal combine. Their tastes, their deals are wholly unlike. No alchemist can harmonize the mixture.

Those negro delegates went to Atlanta from sheer impudence. They knew Southern customs. Perhaps they had hints to come for political effect. Republicans are crazy to reorganize the negro in the political game. Craft as well as graft enter these religio-political bodies.

Our Southern associations fully understand the Anna Shaw and McCormick crowd on the giving of the ballot to 2,000,000 negro women. They know they have persistently urged it for all negroes, male and female, since 1869. Yet our women confederate with them, aware that negro women are members. Not only confederate and plan and scheme with them to subject the South to their national views, but these leaders are feted, lionized. We embrace these political friends of the Southern negro.

Is it strange then that the negro will assume? Have they not been taught to assume by those very ones whom we confederate with, and wine and dine and fete?

Here is the difference? Southerners regard the negro as a RACE; those beyond Mason and Dixon's line treat him as a CLASS. The negro is not a class, but a race. The classes in the South can be assimilated; the races cannot. Herein lies the protest of the Alabama women who raised the objection to seating negro women delegates. It recognized equality; recognized the negro as a class—when the negro is but a race.

Hence, when analyzed properly, the action of the Alabama women was at least spirit of self-protection. The negro as a class and the negro as a race are two different things. The Jane Addamses and the Northern delegate to the W. C. T. U. lose sight of the race question. With them the negro is a class.

When the negro assumes as an individual, then he steps not out of of a class, but out of a race. It becomes a race question. Such is the Southern view. It will forever be.

So what is the remedy? Withdrawal from all such associations as are national. Not to do so is ultimate deterioration; for all Southern associations must submit to compromise of their self-respect—and that is deterioration in its ugliest aspect. Pitiful already is the submission of our Southern leagues or associations to the dictates of the National Woman's Suffrage organization! What abandonment of their Southern ideals!

Southern race consciousness is here. It will abide. There can be no co-operation with those who recognize it not and who esteem the negro not as a race, but as a class. The President of the United States had recently to rebuke a negro spokesman of a delegation for demanding "social" rights.

Educational Prohibition

The Color Line Against Teaching in South Carolina

The Independent 2/15/14

By Abraham Lincoln DeMond

The legislature of South Carolina, in following the recommendation of Gov. Cole L. Blease, is seeking to make educational prohibition a fact in this state. On Jan. 27, after a prolonged and animated discussion, the lower House passed a bill prohibiting white teachers from teaching in Negro schools. The measure is now in the hands of the educational committee of the Senate. The wording of the bill is as follows:

The Congregationalist and Christian World 2/12/14

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any white person to teach or instruct in any Negro college, high school, public school, graded school, private school or any school where Negroes are taught in this state, or white nurses to be employed in Negro hospitals, to nurse Negroes at any hospital or sanitarium or for any Negro to teach or instruct in any college, high school, public school, graded school, private school or any school where white persons are taught in this state; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months: Provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the teaching of the Bible and religious matters; that the provisions of this bill shall also apply to intimacy of the races in houses of ill repute."

The arguments presented by the "statesmen" favoring the bill and also by those opposing it brought forth some unique notions concerning the education of the Negro race and the relation of the races. Those desiring this prohibitory legislation claimed that education for the Negro was really harmful, that the people of the state demanded this law in order to prevent social equality, that ninety per cent. of the Negroes in prison today were of the educated class, that for the good of both races there should be complete separation everywhere, that it was absolutely wrong for white people to teach Negroes, that the only object that white people could have in teaching Negroes was the money they received for teaching, that white teachers should not monopolize the educational field and exclude Negro teachers from teaching the children of their own race, and, finally, that they must be up and doing to preserve the Caucasian race. In illustrating the harmful effects on white teachers, resulting from teaching Negroes, a photograph was exhibited showing a white teacher with

her arm around a colored child; it wa stated that one white teacher had said tha colored children were "cute" and that an other one, after having taught Negroes, expressed a desire to be buried with them.

Those who objected to the passage of the measure declared that it would throw fifty white women out of employment in the city of Charleston, that white teachers in Negro schools would not be as likely to teach social equality as Negro teachers, that Negroes in college should be managed by white men just as they are in the fields, that white teachers are needed to teach Negroes early in life that they must not resist white people, that only white teachers can teach the Negroes from the beginning that they are inferior to the whites, that it would be dangerous to turn the teaching of Negroes over to Yankee-educated Negroes, that the white people of South Carolina must teach the Negro what they want him to do, to think and to know; that the hope of the Negro race is in being properly taught by white men. This side of the debate was closed by an aged man who begged the members that "the white people should go slow in doing an injustice to a dependent and helpless race."

Several attempts were made to amend the original bill. One amendment sought to have the law exempt Charleston County from the law; another would have made it apply to Negro waiters in hotels and Negro nurses in private homes; another included Negro chauffeurs and carriage drivers, and the climax was reached in seeking to prevent any farmer from being allowed to hire Negro help. These all failed. The bill passed by 62 to 40.

The most prominent Negro schools in the state employing white teachers are Benedict College in Columbia, Claflin University in Orangeburg and Avery Institute and three public schools in the city of Charleston.

Charleston, S. C.

CAPT. MAX NOOTBAR IS NOT ARBITER

Harry H. Boger, Robert Jackson and S. D. Williamson Found Guilty of Discrimination and Fined—Defendants So Sure of Victory Brought No Money to Pay Fines—Prosecution Represented By Attorneys Ellis and Westbrooks—Great Victory for the Chicago Defender—Let Afro-Americans Demand Their Rights at All Public Places—Both Races Must Be Treated Alike.

One of the most singular cases in violation of the Civil Rights' Act of Illinois which has been witnessed in the courts of Chicago was tried and finally disposed of today before Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court. Harry H. Boger, proprietor of the Chateau Cafe at 348-8 East 35th street, S. D. Williamson, manager and Robert Johnson, waiter, were the defendants in the case, having been previously arrested and given bond. The prosecution was represented on the part of the People by George W. Ellis and Richard E. Westbrooks, at 3000 South State street, and the defendants were defended by B. F. Moseley. A brief history of the case is as follows: Charles Copeland, a young Afro-American and his wife, a young white woman, and some relatives and friends in a party of six, on or about Aug. 6, went into the Boger Cafe to be served. The entire party was refused the accommodations of the cafe by the waiter, manager and proprietor, for the reason that Boger said that he had orders not to serve black and white people together in his place.

Copelands Secure Council.

Upon being refused the Copelands secured Ellis and Westbrooks as their attorneys and began action under the criminal statute for unlawful race discrimination. Upon application at 35th street station the sitting judge refused to issue the warrant for the Boger party. The matter was carried to the State's Attorney and the complaint was O. K.'d and instructions given for the warrants to issue. The parties were all arrested and gave bond and when the matter came up at 35th street station the prosecution asked that the case be transferred to the Chief Justice for assignment on account of the expressed opinion of the Sitting Judge.

Chief Justice Hears Case.

When the case came up on the 26th instant before the Chief Justice he decided to hear it himself. The objections raised to the warrant by Attorney Moseley were rebutted by Ellis and Westbrooks and the case proceeded to trial. Five witnesses testified to the acts committed by the defendants and the prosecution rested. The defense made a motion to discharge the defendants for the reason that the prosecution had failed to make out a case. The Judge overruled the motion and the defendants began their weak defense. Boger's defense was that he denied the Copeland party the accommodations of his place, not on account of race and color, but on account of previous conduct. He failed to make his defense stand under the cross-examination of the prosecution and unwittingly admitted that he had called Copeland aside on a previous occasion and after inquiring if his company was white, informed Copeland that he had orders not to serve white and black together. In Boger's breakdown he even admitted that Captain Nootbar was the source of his instructions to discriminate in his cafe. His defense and his lawyer, too, went to pieces on this unfortunate rock of truth. Boger's lawyer became so confused in the dilemma in which Boger's admissions had placed him, that he made the mistake of trying to justify prejudice because it exists in some persons, regardless of the law. He even tried to appeal to the prejudice of the Judge by personal references but all in vain. The Chief Justice found all the defendants guilty as charged and upon the recommendation of the attorneys for the prosecution for certain admissions made by Boger, the following fines were imposed: Boger, $15; Williamson, $5 and Johnson, $5 and costs. The defendants were so sure of acquittal that none of them had enough money to pay their fines with them and they had to wait until they could borrow the necessary amount.

Decision Benefits Race.

The importance of this case to the Afro-American people of Chicago can hardly be estimated in words. It teaches many lessons which both races should and must learn. In the first place it announces that in Chief Justice Olson of the Municipal Court Chicago has a just and fearless judge. No language is too rich to portray the dignified and impartial manner in which he tried this case and weighed every stage of its development and his great devotion to his duty is only exceeded by his fealty to the law, honestly and impartially administered in behalf of all the people, without regard to race or color. The influence of this case will do much to promote concord and justice to the Afro-American people in this community. Judge Olson has shown that he is a real judge and a great man. All who love justice will have reason to respect and honor him more.

Another Lesson.

Another lesson of this case is that when any person has been unjustly treated in a public place and he knows what to do and he does it promptly, the law affords an adequate remedy. That people who suffer discrimination need suffer no longer. Follow Copeland's example, seek relief and be free. Great credit should be given to Mr. and Mrs. Copeland for their brave efforts in standing up for their rights as citizens of Illinois. They show to the people again, as is so often shown on the pages of history, that those who would be free must themselves strike the first blow and that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. This case shows another thing, that Captain Nootbar, policemen, nor prejudice have any right or authority to instruct anybody to make any distinctions among the citizens of Illinois on account of race and color or another reasons not applicable alike to all citizens. It further shows that there are foolish and weak Afro-Americans in business weak enough to follow such unlawful instructions the time has arrived when they will be compelled to pay for their folly.

Victory for Defender.

Finally it is a great triumph for the Chicago Defender, the greatest and most fearless champion of justice and equal opportunity for all men and races, to be found among the newspapers of the country. To the Defender the cause of liberty and justice everywhere is indebted. To its fearless exposure the lives and liberty of so many of the Afro-Americans and helpless of Chicago owe their safety and continued existence. Its protests fill every page and its principles are being infused into the minds and hearts of the younger people to stand up and be counted as men. They are making the coming fight of civilization. They encouraged Copeland and cheered him on in his uphill and what at first seemed a hopeless fight. The Defender calls all liberty loving citizens to arms against the injustice and tyranny of such instructions as Boger said he received from the police sergeant. And this case urges the Defender, too, to keep up the fight.

The Chateau Cafe, where Charles Copeland and his wife were discriminated against.

Harry Boger, proprietor of The Chateau Cafe, who made race history in Illinois.

Discrimination — 1914.

ELEVATOR BOYS AND PORTERS RULE IN DOWN TOWN HOTELS.

Menials of Irish Extraction Insult Guest—Tell Customer to Reach Eleventh Floor by Way of Freight Lift.

The Chicago Tribune 5/11/14

The assumption of authority by menials in a fashionable loop hotel brought consternation to the manager this week when, after a lackey had insulted his personal attendant, a distinguished Spaniard, told him a thing or two. Some claim, however, that the elevator man did not usurp authority, but was acting under secret orders, in force only when people of certain complexion appear.

Bawls Manager Out.

But here is the story Mr. Fred D. Carrington, well known St. Louis citizen, is the personal attendant and costumer for Conat Constiantino, the famous Spanish tenor. When Senor Constiantino and his wife arranged for their suite a room was included for his attendant, but when he appeared at the hotel he was told to take the freight elevator. Mr. Carrington at once reported the matter to his employer, and it is said that his interview with the manager was one of the most stormy meetings that ever took place in that palace-like place. It was no star chamber session, for every one on the spacious first floor heard the indignant Spaniard, as he voiced his righteous displeasure.

Rent Boxes for Fourteen Years.

"I never heard of such an outrage," said the noted tenor, later. "I thought that the people in this part of the world were civilized. That man (meaning the manager) disgusted me when he bandied words with his servant as to who was responsible for the insult to my attendant. I have traveled all over the world and never encountered such an incident before. In my own country such a thing is unknown, and one never hears of what you call race prejudice in South America."

Conat Constiantino is a splendid type of his race, teaching and exploiting the virtues of his people at every opportunity. He owns a theater in Bragado, Argentine, one of its features is 75 boxes that are subscribed for in advance for 14 years.

DR. SIMS GETS DAMAGES FROM RESTAURANT MAN

The New York Age 5/14/14

The Rev. George H. Sims, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, on West 63d street, brought a civil suit in the Magistrates Court on West 54th street on Wednesday, May 6, against Spiro Matiato, proprietor of a small restaurant at 783 Seventh avenue, for refusing to serve him and two other colored ministers. The case came up before Judge Thomas F. Noonan and was decided by the jury in favor of Dr. Sims, who was awarded $100 and costs.

Dr. Sims alleged that on the afternoon of March 9 he went into Matiato's restaurant, accompanied by the Rev. Granville Hunt and the Rev. N. S. Epps, both pastors of colored churches in this city, and that, after they had sat down at a table, a waiter employed by Matiato told him that they did not serve colored people in the restaurant. Surprised at the affront, Dr. Sims took the name of the waiter, and all three left the place quietly. The defendant claimed that Dr. Sims and the two others sat down at a table at which a man and a woman were sitting and were requested to move as that table was reserved for ladies. Sims, he said, refused to do this, and left.

After a debate which lasted over three hours, the case was referred to the jury, which returned the verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The suit was brought under the Levy act of 1913, and Counselor John William Smith was attorney for Dr. Sims.

Boston Herald 25 October 1914

COMPROMISE ON NEGRO LAWYERS

Bar Association Settles Race Question for Time Being—May Admit Women.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—A dinner tonight in honor of the United States supreme court and commemorative o its 125th anniversary, presided over by former President William H. Taft, and attended by Chief Justice White and the associate justices of the court closed the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Peter W. Meldrim of Savannah was elected president at the final business session.

The compromise of the race question as to membership in the association in the closing hours of the meeting permitted adjournment without a single contest on the floor. Moorfield Storey, Boston, had introduced a resolution to rescind the 1912 resolution, declaring it had never been contemplated that negroes should become members.

A substitute by Henry St. George Tucker, Virginia, before debate of the Storey resolution was taken up, offered a resolution rescinding the 1912 resolution, but setting forth that, "whereas it is important that full information should be furnished to the executive committee as to application for membership, all applications for membership should state the race and sex of the applicant and such other facts as the committee should require."

The Tucker resolution was adopted almost unanimously. Mr. Storey grasped Mr. Tucker's hand and the entire audience broke forth in applause.

The Tucker resolution not only settled for the time being the negro question, but empowered the executive committee to pass upon the admission of women, three of whom have applied for membership.

Invited as special guests at the dinner tonight were Representatives of the families of former chief justices. These included William Jay, New York; Benjamin H. Rutledge, South Carolina; Ernest Bradford Ellsworth, Connecticut; Burwell Keith Marshall, Kansas City; Roger B. Taney Anderson, New York; Franklin Chase Hoyt, New York; Morrison R. Waite, Ohio; and Melville W. Fuller Wallace, Washington.

In a bristling defense of the supreme court against its critics, for President Taft declared it was a permanent and logical body. It outlived presidents and parties, he said.

"Look back through the history of the country and you will find the opposition," he said, "and it usually comes from the most popular presidents."

Chief Justice White pointed out the responsibility of the lawyer for the success of government. Lawyers made the government, he said, and they must save it.

Among other speakers were Senator Root and Hampton L. Carson of Pennsylvania, who proposed the toast to the supreme court.

LEVY LAW WILL BE ENFORCED BY CARMODY

Hotel proprietors in the State of New York who advertise that only certain races will be accomodated in their hotels will be prosecuted by the District Attorney of the county in which the hotel is located. This is in accordance with instructions issued by Attorney General Carmody and is in keeping with the provisions of the Levy civil rights law passed last year, which law makes an advertisement indicating that certain classes and races will be excluded constitute the same crime as the actual exclusion.

Attorney General Carmody issued these instructions after some of the hotels advertised that only Gentiles would be accomodated. He decares that he will turn over every case of exclusion or advertisement indicating that certain races will be excluded to the District Attorneys of the counties where the hotels violating the law are located.

RACE DISCRIMINATION.

Who is responsible for the race discrimination against colored countrymen who bring vegetables to the city? Almost the entire north and south side of Market Space on B Street Northwest are monopolized by white country produce dealers. Colored women from the counties of Maryland and Virginia cannot by eloquent persuasion secure a space on either of these places set apart for country hucksters. The country people should make their appeal to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and if they receive no redress the matter should be carried to the courts. There should be a regulation to the effect that the first to arrive at these points should be entitled to space. As it is now no colored person is permitted to rent space. The Bee is informed, if a space should exist at any time, some one of the white country dealers is tipped off to the effect "that a space is vacant and you had better get it before some Negro applies for it." On the inside of the market there is but one colored person. There were two some years ago, and when this party retired from business and desired to sell out to some colored huckster, it was not permitted. The entire north and south front of B Street Northwest between Ninth and Seventh Streets Northwest, are monopolized by white country hucksters. Just why this discriminations is made The Bee is unable to state, but it will know by its next issue. Any nationality is permitted to rent a stand on the inside or outside of the market but a colored American. Certainly the local government ought to remedy the evil that exists against inoffensive colored Americans.

Conditions in the K Street, O Street and Twenty-first Street markets are different. There is not a colored stand on the inside in the Eastern Market. Perhaps that similar prejudice exists in this market as exists in the Center Market.

"MOVIE" FOR NEGROES PUT OUT OF BUSINESS

Constitution 3-14-14

Jackson, Miss., May 13.—Incensed because a motion picture theater on one of the principal streets of Jackson had been leased to negroes to be operated for negroes, 200 citizens last night raided the place and put it out of commission. The men quietly went to the theater, ordered the negress ticket sellers and negro operators out, cut the wires, locked the place and turned the keys over to the owner.

The theater had been run for whites only until recently, when the lessee subleased it to negroes. Many citizens had protested without avail.

Washington Star OCT 23 1914

AMERICAN INSTITUTE DISCUSSES CRIMINALS

Bar Association Settles Color Question by Requiring "Race and Sex" Statements.

Many of the members of the bench and bar of the United States who have been in Washington the past week attending the convention of the American Bar Association, which ended last night, remained here today to attend the closing sessions of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, held this morning and this afternoon at the New Willard Hotel.

Robert Ralston, judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, was today elected president of the institute for the coming year. The following other officers were also named:

Charles A. De Courcy, justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts; Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington; William E. Mikell, dean of the Pennsylvania University Law School; Amos W. Butler, secretary of the state board of charities, Indianapolis, Ind; Emory S. Bogardus, professor of sociology, University of Southern California, vice presidents; Walton J. Wood, Los Angeles; C. B. Bird, Wausau, Wis.; Prof. Edwin R. Keedy, Northwestern University; John Lisle, Philadelphia, and Edward Lindsay, Warren, Pa., executive board.

Recommends Research.

Dr. William A. White, in the absence of Joel D. Hunter of Illinois, chairman of the committee on sterilization of criminals, presented the report of the committee, which gave a summary of the laws in force on this subject, and recommended that research be conducted by the institute to ascertain whether sterilization is a menace to the public.

The first law of this character was passed in the United States in Indiana in 1907. Such a law, with variations, is now in force in eleven other states. In Iowa it was declared unconstitutional, and in New Jersey unconstitutional so far as epileptics are concerned. Bills providing such a law have been passed in four other states and vetoed.

In seven other states such bills were defeated in the legislatures. In one state, Oregon, such a law was passed and revoked by referendum. The twelve states in which there is such a law are Indiana, Washington, California, Connecticut, Nevada, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Michigan, Kansas and Wisconsin.

The report stated that it is not possible to state what the physiological and psychical results on the individual are; hence research is recommended.

Much of the morning session of the institute was devoted to a discussion of the employment and compensation of prisoners. Other subjects taken up today were the classification and definition of crimes, insanity and divorce, insanity and criminal responsibility, judicial probation and suspended sentence, a proposed draft of a code of criminal procedure, indeterminate sentence, release on parole and pardon, crime and immigration, criminal sta-

tistics, etc.

The dinner which was to have been given by the institute tonight was abandoned because of the desire of members to return to their duties at home as soon as possible, and a luncheon, instead, was held at the New Willard at 1 o'clock.

Color Question Settled.

The question of admitting other than white male persons to membership in the American Bar Association, which came up for discussion in the closing hours of the convention of that organization yesterday, was settled by a compromise.

Moorfield Storey of Boston, Mass., and introduced a resolution to rescind the 1912 resolution declaring it had never been contemplated that negroes should become members.

As a substitute Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia offered a resolution rescinding the 1912 resolution, but setting forth that whereas it is important that full information should be furnished to the executive committee as to applications for membership, it was resolved that all applications for membership should state the race and sex of the applicant, and such other facts as the committee should require.

The Tucker resolution was adopted almost unanimously. Mr. Storey grasped Mr. Tucker's hand and the entire audience broke forth applause.

The Tucker resolution not only settled for the time being the negro question, but empowered the executive committee to pass upon admission of women, three of wh have applied for membership.

CARMODY ORDERS LEVY CIVIL RIGHTS LAW BE ENFORCED

Atuorney General of New York State Tells District Attorneys Hotel Race Discrimination Must Be Banished

THEY MUST INVESTIGATE

Advertisements of Summer Hotels in Adirondacks Which Declare Hebrews and Colored Folks Are Not Desired Violate Civil Rights' Law of State, Says Brave State Official.

Albany, June 13.—Attorney-General Carmody has determined that the Equal Rights' law, prohibiting proprietors or hotels from discriminating against guests, shall be enforced. Recently Mr. Carmody received complaints that certain hotel proprietors in advertising their places stated that only certain races would be admitted to their hotels.

In an effort to prohibt such discriminations, Mr. Carmody sent letters to the District Attorneys in the counties in which these hotels are located, calling upon them to enforce the law, which prohibits such discrimination. Among those to whom letters were sent were William D. Cunningham, District Attorney of Ulster County, and Fred M. La Duke, District Attorney of Essex County. In a letter to Mr. Carmody, Mr. Cunningham declares that he knows nothing of the advertisement complained of, and says that "if I am to act upon this complaint it must necessarily have some detail information regarding it."

In reply, Mr. Carmody points out that it is the duty of the District Attorney to investigate the matter and ascertain if the hotel in question has been guilty of a violation of the law in question. "I do not know," says Mr. Carmody's letter, "in what newspaper the advertisement appeared. My purpose in calling your attention to it was that you might ascertain whether or not the place named was soliciting patronage contrary to law. If it is, there must be other evidence of it, aside from the advertisement. I assume you will regard it as your duty to see whether or not it is a fact."

Under the Equal Rights' Law, which was passed by the Legislature last year, advertisements indicating that certain classes and races will be excluded constitute the same crime as the actual exclusion. Mr. Carmody emphatically declared to-night that he would insist upon the District Attorneys affected prosecuting those who are guilty of violating the statute.

DISCRIMINATION ON GERMAN STEAMER LINE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Owing to the refusal of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company to allow a colored passenger decent accommodations for getting his meals, the Koenigen Luise said from here Monday afternoon without Carl J. Murphy as one of its passengers for Bremen. Mr. Murphy, who is an instructor in German in Howard University, Washington, has planned to study in one of the German universities during the summer.

He bought a ticket from the local agents of the company, but was later informed that he would not be allowed to eat in the main dining room, but would have to be contented with eating in the smoking room. He immediately surrendered his ticket and got his money back. He has secured passage for Germany on a steamer leaving New York City.

Mr. Murphy is a native of this city and was educated in the Colored High School, Howard University and Harvard University, receiving the degree of master of arts from the latter institution last June. He is a son of JoJhn H. Murphy, publisher of the Baltimore *Afro-American Ledger*.

Bedford, Mass.

SEP

FIGHTS FOR NEGRESS STUDENT.

Rich Mother Asserts That Cornell Has Drawn the Color Line.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 30.—An alleged attempt to draw the color line against her daughter, Miss Adelaide Cook, a Cornell first year student, has caused Mrs. Catherine Charles C. Cook, a well to do colored woman of Washington, to file a protest with President Schurman and to appeal to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Henry Villard of New York is president.

Mrs. Cook says five white girl students from the south have created a situation unpleasant for her daughter in Sage hall, a dormitory. These girls, she says, demand that Miss Cook and another colored student be barred from the dormitory, but such action the authorities refused to take. Mrs. Cook now fears that an effort will be made to segregate her daughter and she proposes to fight.

Mrs. Cook, who is very light in complexion, came here several days ago and engaged one of the best rooms. Apparently she was taken for a white woman of possibly foreign birth, as no objection was raised. When the daughter arrived she was recognized immediately as a negress and soon the unpleasantness began.

Mrs. Cook asserts that the persons in authority in the dormitory suggested that the two colored girls room together, have a separate bathroom and use a reception room down stairs. When Mrs. Cook inquired if other girls were to use this room she was told that "they could go in there if they liked." That led to her protest to President Schurman. Mrs. Cook contends that under Cornell's charter discrimination on the ground of race is forbidden.

Albany, N. Y.

Argus

APR 22 1914

NDIAN NEGRO WOMAN WINS IN HIGHEST COURT

The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the judgment of the courts below in favor of Susan M. Joyner, of Rochester, in her action brought against the Moore-Wiggins Co., Ltd., which operates a theatre in that city. She was refused permission to sit in the orchestra of the house after she had purchased a ticket. One of the ticket takers told her that "we always sell people—colored people—seats in the balcony." The woman is an Indian and negro and her complexion is very dark. When she went to take her seat in the main portion of the house she was told that she was wanted at the box office. She went there and was informed that she must sit in the balcony. This she declined to do. An action was brought by her and she recovered a judgment for $316. The jury fixed the damages.

Other decisions handed down were:

People, respondents, agt. Barnes, appellant. Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Henderson, respondent, agt. Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern Railroad Co., appellant. Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Schmitt, respondent, agt. Stoss, appellant; Heiser, respondent, agt. Cincinnati Abattoir Co., appellant. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Matter of Board of Water Supply (Bishop), on behalf of city of New York, to acquire lands, etc. Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in both courts. First, second, third and fifth questions certified answered in the affirmative; fourth question answered in the negative.

Moran, respondent-appellant, agt. Standard Oil Co., apellant-respondent. Judgment reversed upon both appeals, new trial granted, without costs to either party.

Yates, respondent, agt. Yates, appellant. Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Jacobus, appellant, agt. Jamestown Mantel Co., respondent; Southwick, respondent, agt. New York Christian Missionary Society and others, appellants; Lehmaier and others, respondents, agt. The Bettman-Johnson Co., appellant; Porter and others, appellants, agt. Fletcher and others, respondents; Hoffman, respondent, agt. The Froma Realty Co., impleaded, appellant. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Siebrecht, appellant, agt. Siebrecht, Jr., respondent. Argument postponed until the first Monday in May prox., without prejudice to a renewal of the motion.

Williams, respondent, agt. Mt. Morris Storage Co. and another, appellants; in re application of Marvin for removal of Lewis and others; Herbert, appellant, agt. City of New York, respondent. Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

The Engineer Co., respondent, agt. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co., appellant; Fairchild, individually, etc., and others, respondents, agt. City and County Contract Co., appellant; Pettit, appellant, agt. The Trustees of Town of Brookhaven and another, respondents; Malcomson, respondent, agt. Monaton Realty Investing Corporation, appellant; Eckert, respondent, agt. Page, Jr., et al., appellants; Tyndal, respondent, agt. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., appellant. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Olsen, respondent, agt. Singer Manufacturing Co., impleaded, appellant. Motion to withdraw appeal granted, upon payment within 20 days of costs that have accrued to the entry of this order; upon failure to comply with these terms the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Fredericson, executor, respondent, agt. Newburg Light, Heat & Power Co., impleaded, appellant. Motion to amend return on appeal denied, without costs.

Jessen, administrator, etc., respondent, agt. Kesner Co., appellant. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Motion for leave to file an amended undertaking within 10 days granted on payment of $10 costs.

Hoffman, appellant, agt. Murray, respondent. Motion for preference, etc., denied, $10 costs.

Primrose, apellant, agt. Primrose, respondent. Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, without costs.

Clark, sole surviving executor, respondent, agt. Truslow, appellant. Motion to add to calendar and for preference denied, without costs. Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

In re estate of Bailey, deceased. Motion to dismiss appeal denied,, without costs.

Bauman, respondent, agt. Steingester and others, impleaded, appellant. Motion to add to calendar and set down day certain for argument denied, $10 costs.

Francis, Jr., appellant, agt. Rycroft, respondent. Motion to amend remittitur denied, without costs.

People ex rel. Westchester Street Railroad Co. and another, respondents, agt. Public Service Commission, Second district, appellant. Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

New York Eve. Journal

21 October 1914

Bar Association to Discuss Question of Negroes as Members

Washington, Oct. 21.—The negro question, which raged at the session of the American Bar Association in Detroit in 1912, will again be brought before the association to-morrow at its meeting here. Moorfield Storey, of Massachusetts, will submit a resolution repealing a resolution adopted at Detroit that negroes cannot become members of the association.

This question was brought about through the election of William L. Lewis, a negro lawyer, formerly a resident of Boston and Associate Attorney General of the United States in the Taft Administration, and two other negroes. When George W. Wickersham was Attorney General he made a strong fight against the resolution at Detroit.

NO NEGRO JURORS, NEW TRIAL SOUGHT.

Austin, Texas, July 15.—Harry Davis, under sentence of death, for the murder of Mary Williams, has asked for a new trial, because there were no Negroes on the jury which convicted him.

The Dallas Express

Discrimination - 1914

From ...

Published at ...

Date ...

COMPROMISES ON NEGRO

Bar Association Adopts Resolution Of H. St. George Tucker.

COMMITTEE TO PASS ON WOMEN

Peter W. Meldrim, Of Savannah, Ga., Elected President — Dinner Ends Annual Meeting.

Washington, Oct. 22.—A dinner tonight in honor of the United States Supreme Court and commemorative of its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, presided over by former President William H. Taft and attended by Chief Justice White and the associate justices of the court, closed the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Peter W. Meldrim, of Savannah, Ga., had been elected president at the final business session.

Compromise of the race question as to membership in the association in the closing hours of the meeting permitted adjournment without a single contest on the floor. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, had introduced a resolution to rescind the 1912 resolution, declaring it had never been contemplated that negroes should become members. As a substitute Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, before debate of the Storey resolution was taken up, offered a resolution rescinding the 1912 resolution but setting forth that whereas it is important that full information should be furnished to the executive committee as to application for membership it was resolved that all applications for membership should state the race and sex of the applicant and such other facts as the committee should require. The Tucker resolution was adopted almost unanimously. Mr. Storey grasped Mr. Tucker's hand and the entire audience broke forth in applause.

The Tucker resolution not only settled for the time being the negro question, but empowered the executive committee to pass upon the admission of women, three of whom have applied for membership.

Invited as special guests at the dinner tonight were representatives of the families of former chief justices. These included William Jay, of New York, Benjamin H. Rutledge, of South Carolina; Ernest Bradford Ellsworth, of Connecticut; Burwell Keith Marshall, of Kentucky; Roger B. Taney Anderson, of New York; Franklin Chase Hoyt, of New York; Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, and Melville W. Fuller Wallace, of Washington.

George Whitelock, of Baltimore, Md., was re-elected secretary, and Frederick E. Wadhams, of Albany, N. Y., treasurer. John H. Voorhees, of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Selden P. Spencer, of St. Louis; William Bynum, of Greensboro, N. C.; Chapin Brown, of the District of Columbia; William H. Burges, of El Paso, Texas; William H. Staake, of Philadelphia, and William C. Niblack, of Chicago, were elected members of the executive committee.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

Philadelphia Star

SUN. Baltimore, Md.

NEGRESS FIGHTS FOR RIGHTS OF DAUGHTER

Washington Woman Asserts that Cornell University Has Drawn the Color Line

OBJECTS TO DISCRIMINATION

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 30.—An alleged attempt to draw the color line against her daughter, Miss Adelaide Cook, a Cornell first year student, has caused Mrs. Catherine Charles C. Cook, a well-to-do colored woman of Washington, to file a protest with President Schurman and to appeal to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Henry Villard, of New York, is President.

Mrs. Cook says five white girl students from the South have created a situation unpleasant for her daughter in Sage Hall, a dormitory. These girls, she says, demand that Miss Cook and another colored student be barred from the dormitory, but such action the authorities refused to take. Mrs. Cook now fears that an effort will be made to aggregate her daughter and she proposes to fight.

Mrs. Cook, who is very light in complexion, came here several days ago and engaged one of the best rooms. Apparently she was taken for a white woman of possibly foreign birth, as no objection was raised. When the daughter arrived she was recognized immediately as a negress and soon the unpleasantness began.

Mrs. Cook asserts that the persons in authority in the dormitory suggested that the two colored girls room together, have a separate bathroom and use a reception room down stairs. Mrs. Cook inquired if other girls were to use this room she was told that "they could go in there if they liked." That led to her protest to President Schurman. Mrs. Cook contends that under Cornell's charter discrimination on the ground of race is forbidden.

NO RACE DISCRIMINATION, SAYS CORNELL PRESIDENT

University Head Denies Colored Girl Was Refused Choice of Rooms.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—President Schurman, of Cornell University, denied today that there had been any discrimination made by the college authorities against Miss Adelaide Cook, a colored girl, whose mother yesterday filed a protest with President Schurman and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peaple.

"Such stories that Miss Cook has been refused her choice of rooms because of her color, as reported in the newspapers, are absolutely untrue and made up by the reporters," declared President Schurman today. "The only complaints were those that emanated from the other girls in the dormitory. Matters have now been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Mrs. Cook, a well-to-do colored woman of Washington, rented for her daughter, who has entered the freshman class at Cornell University, a room in Sage College. Yesterday, declaring that five white girl students from the South had requested the authorities to bar her daughter from the dormitories, and that action had then been taken by the authorities discriminating against her daughter, Mrs. Cook filed the protest with President Schurman which he answered today.

CHRONICLE, Rochester, N. Y.

From ...

Published at ...

Date ...

FIGHT FOR NEGRO LAWYERS RENEWED.

It was to be expected that the action of the American Bar Association in practically excluding from its membership persons of the negro race would continue to be a thorn in its flesh. Its annual convention has been in session in Washington, and in it an effort to place negro lawyers on an equal footing with others before the organization has been made by Moorfield Storey, a well-known lawyer and author of Boston.

Perhaps it ought to be said to the credit of the delegates to the lawyers' convention of 1912, by which the action against colored members of the profession was taken, that they were not really proud of their job. The association had received into membership three men who proved to be of the colored race, so, to avoid such a thing happening again, the delegates cut off all opportunity for discussion and gave ten minutes to passing a resolution that in the future when a negro was proposed for membership his race should be made known. This was, of course, interpreted as a warning to colored men not to apply for admission, and the action was denounced with great severity by the newspapers, and by none more severely than by those of New York.

Someone has remarked that, while "all men are created equal," they do not remain long in that relation, and the lawyers' association gave that sentiment approval in cynical fashion. For the sake of the famous declaration quoted it might formally admit the principle, but it clearly holds that it has served its proper purpose after time has been given the nurse to determine what is the color of the skin of the new-born.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

LAWYERS COMPROMISE ON RACE QUESTION

Bar Association Settles for the Time Being Friction Over Admission of Negroes as Members

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A dinner tonight in honor of the United States Supreme Court and commemorative of its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, presided over by former President William H. Taft and attended by Chief Justice White and the Associate Justices of the court, closed the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

The compromise of the race question as to membership in the association in the closing hours of the meeting permitted adjournment without a single contest on the floor. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, Mass., had introduced a resolution to rescind the 1912 resolution declaring it had never been contemplated that negroes should become members. As a substitute, Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, before debate of the Storey resolution was taken up, offered a resolution rescinding the 1912 resolution, but setting forth that whereas it is important that full information should be furnished to the Executive Committee as to an application for membership, it was resolved that all applications for membership should state the race and sex of the applicant and such other facts as the committee should require. The Tucker resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

Peter W. Meldrim, of Savannah, Ga., was today elected president to succeed William H. Taft. Mr. Meldrim was nominated by the general council and his election was unanimous.

George Whitelock, of Baltimore, Md., was re-elected secretary, and Frederick E. Wadhams, of Albany, N. Y., re-elected treasurer. John H. Voorhees, of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Selden P. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mo.; William Bynum, of Greensboro, N. C.; Chapin Brown, of the District of Columbia; William H. Burges, of El Paso, Texas; William H. Staake, of Philadelphia, and William C. Niblack, of Chicago, were elected members of the Executive Committee.

NEGROES LOSE NO RIGHTS.

The Evening Telegram

Little Rock, Nov. 10. Negroes' rights are not invaded by the provision of the Going anti-liquor bill excluding Negroes from signing petitions for saloons, according to a decision handed down by the Arkansas Supreme Court yesterday. Negroes complained that their rights had been abrogated by the act, which permitted the signing of petitions only by "white adult residents." The court rules the question one of privilege and not of right.

The State Legislature has closed its session, a number of bills affecting our people being introduced, and it was by a majority of one that them were not passed. We had a number of staunch friends among the members of the General Assembly who fought like trojans in the defense of the race. We take our hats off to all of them and commend them for their noble stand in being instrumental in defeating a number of important measures that would have been a terrible blow to some of our fraternal organizations.

The Freeman

NEW YORK EVENING POST

May 1914

NEGRO AND "UNWRITTEN LAW."

Supreme Court to Hear Texas Case on October 13.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Upon motion of the State of Texas, the Supreme Court to-day advanced for hearing October 13 next the case of Carl Oliver, a negro of Franklin County, Texas, who claims a negro is entitled to defend his home by reason of the "unwritten law."

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

NOV 18 1914

McKeesport Negroes Protest.

Mayor George H. Lysle and the city commissioners of McKeesport have turned over to the city olicitor the protest made by a delegation of McKeesport negroes, Monday, against theater owners for charging a bigger price for negroes than for whites, and then segregating them into undesirable seats. The mayor and city commissioners will receive a report from the city solicitor Monday, when some action will probably be taken.

New York Globe

21 October 1914

LAWYERS AGAIN FACE THE NEGRO QUESTION

GLOBE BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The question whether Negro lawyers shall be excluded from membership in the American Bar Association will be raised again. It caused trouble at the meeting in Milwaukee, and it may cause a clash at the meeting here. It is expected to come up on Thursday.

Moorfield Storey of Boston will move the rescinding of the resolution adopted at the Milwaukee meeting which barred Negroes from membership. Mr. Storey has strong support. He believes the question should simply be left open, without having the records of the association show that Negroes are excluded or otherwise.

Mr. Storey does not propose to stir things up unless there is an open fight against his motion or an effort to suppress it. Then he will break out. Preliminary conferences on what to do about the Storey motion are being held

New York Globe

several years' standing over the admission of negroes to membership in the American Bar Association, and the more recent problem of admitting women as members, was compromised by the adoption of a resolution which rescinded the 1913 resolution, aimed expressly at barring negroes and making new provisions

The resolution declared that each application hereafter should state the race and sex and such other facts as the executive committee should require.

The substitute was offered by H St. George Tucker, of Virginia. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, who led the fight against barring negroes, accepted the substitute, and as he shook hands with Mr. Tucker on the stage the membership applauded.

New York Times,

25 October 1914

Another Issue Evaded.

Another question rather insistently demanding settlement one way or another has been evaded or postponed in a way which, to characterize it as kindly instead of as harshly as possible, must be called the reverse of courageous. That question is whether or not negro lawyers shall be admitted to membership in the American Bar Association.

Two years ago the difficult problem was solved, after a fashion, by adopting a resolution to the effect that the admission of negro lawyers had never been "contemplated" by this organization. As their admission had certainly been long and hotly discussed, the exact meaning of "contemplated," as used, was left in somewhat amusing uncertainty. At this year's meeting of the association of course the question came up again, in the shape, this time, of a resolution rescinding that of 1912 and at least tacitly opening the doors to the learned brothers in black. Without contest or debate of the new resolution a substitute was adopted.

It does, indeed, rescind that of 1912, but adds the subtle provision that applications for admission to the Executive Committee shall be accompanied with full information as to the candidate's race and sex, as well as such other information as the committee may require. That turns over to the committee all responsibility, not only as to the admission of negro lawyers, but also as to the admission of women lawyers, and apparently permits its members to do what they please.

It will be interesting to learn what their pleasure is, but as they are without instructions or guidance from the association as a whole, whatever their action may be, it is more likely to be the beginning of controversy than its end.

4 May 1911

Negroes and "Unwritten Law."

Washington, May 4.—Upon motion of the state of Texas, the Supreme Court to-day advanced for hearing Oct. 13 next the case of Carl Oliver, a Negro of Franklin County, Texas, who claims a Negro is entitled to defend his home by reason of the "unwritten law."

Philadelphia Record

NEGRO RIGHTS TEST LOST

Exclusion From Signing Saloon Petitions Not Discrimination.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 9.—Negroes' rights are not invaded by the provision of the Going anti-liquor bill excluding negroes from signing petitions for saloons, according to a decision handed down by the Arkansas Supreme Court today. Negroes of Pine Bluff and Hot Springs complained that their rights had been abrogated by the act, which permitted the signing of petitions only by "white adult residents." The Court ruled the question one of privilege and not of right.

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

9 October 1914

Reach Compromise On Admission of Negroes To Bar Association

Washington, Oct. 23.—The fight of

DO NOT WANT VETERAN CAMPS AT GETTYSBURG

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 9.—Following a protest from a number of white citizens against the future running of excursions here by colored posts of the Maryland Grand Army of the Republic, an official of the Western Maryland Railroad, over which the excursions are run, made an investigation here a few days ago. He found sentiment divided, and declared that the railroad would not discontinue the excursions unless stronger reasons were brought forth. The excursions net the road about $6,000 annually.

The effort to have the excursions discontinued aroused some of the leading colored people here. They claim that the laws are sufficient to punish all who may be disorderly and that the law-abiding folks who make the excursion trip should not be deprived of this privilege because of a few who acted in an unseemly manner.

THOMAS S. YOUNG GETS JUDGMENT IN THEATRE CASE

Jury in Judge Pearson's Court Grants $100 Damages Against Highland Park Manager—Class Distinction Was Made Him.

Special to The Chicago Defender.

Highland Park, Ill., Aug. 28.—Last week Thomas S. Young, a chauffeur for Superior Court Judge Ewing of Highland Park, won a judgment for $100 in the county court here, when a jury returned a verdict declaring that William Pearl, the manager of a moving picture theater in Highland Park had shown class distinction against him when he attended the theater. The case is the first of the kind to come up in the local courts. From the testimony of both sides taken yesterday it was shown that some time in last March Young went to the theater with a number of friends, and that he and his lady friend sat in the center of the house while the others sat on the side.

Suit Was Not for Money.

He had not been there long when an usher came to him and ordered him to sit on the side of the house. This he refused to do and was given his money back when he left the theater. He at once consulted an attorney and the suit was started. Afro-Americans throughout Illinois are pleased to learn that Mr. Young had won this case. Discrimination on account of color is a violation of the statutes of the state of Illinois. "I did not enter this suit for money," said Mr. Young to a reporter for The Chicago Defender. "It was a clear case of discrimination and it was more to protect the other members of the race who may desire to patronize this place, that I brought the action."

COLORED WOMAN BROKE UP THEATRE JIM-CROW

The Guardian 5-16-14.

FOUGHT FOR HER CIVIL RIGHTS IN OREGON AND WON AS WE ALL SHOULD DO.

Refused to Go Up the Jim-Crow Stairs and Appealed to the Proprietors of Theatre—Set Splendid Example by Insisting on Public Rights With Rest of the Public.

(The Advocate, Portland, Oregon.)

The Color line has been abolished at the Star theatre and the credit for this belongs to the courage of Mrs. Pearl Mitchell, who, when told to ascend the steps to the Jim-Crow section rebelled and demanded the return of her money. She did not stop there, but called up the owners of the theatre and asked whether segregation was the policy of the theatre, and was informed that it was not. After learning the cause of the query, the manager was discharged and a new man put on the job with orders not to jim-crow. These same people control a number of other theatres in Portland and if any of our people be jim-crowed it would be a splendid idea to emulate Mrs Mitchell

BOOSTS AND KNOCKS

It seems strange that colored people continually suffer what seems to be uncalled for discriminations in order that they gratify some whim. At one time those who usually run excursions waited until the chilly days of September, when they would charter one of the boats of the Tolchester Company for an excursion. Of course, this company has a summer resort of its own and needs at least one of its boats each day for that purpose. But it is claimed that colored passengers who venture to go on the excursion boat in order to reach some point in Kent county have many times found conditions not too pleasant.

The disinclination of the company to hire its boats to colored excursion promoters was changed, however, after Captain George W. Brown secured the Starlight, and now dates in July and August are as much desired by the company as one were at one time in September. But with the added number of dates booked for colored excursions came the hunting of the excursionists this summer from the Light street terminal of the company to Pratt street and Market Place. The wharf is convenient to reach, but the colored excursionists going here will not come in contact with whites who are on their way to Tolchester.

Several churches have recently given outings to Cambridge on the ner Annapolis, but those who had to embark at Pratt street Market Place. The excursion ioters say that they do not why the change was made, some think that while the any does not hesitate to book ed excursions, it prefers that be not run from its main f.

may be added that the er Starlight, which is owned anned by colored people can as many as usually go on of the boats of the Tolchester any.

loes seem strange that we are g to suffer such discrimina- when we are not at all com to do so.

BADGERS DRAW COLOR LINE IN PRIZE FIGHTS

State Boxing Commission Bars Afro-American Fighters When It Refuses Permit for McVey-Langford Battle in Wisconsin.

The Chicago Defender 12/12/14

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 25.—Saturday Wisconsin went on record on the color question when the state boxing commission handed down an adverse ruling on the proposed Langford-McVey bout. The commission decided not to grant a permit for the fight because of the color of the participants.

While not casting any reflections on Sam Langford or Sam McVey, the members of the commission stated that there have been so many scandals involving boxers of the Afro-American race that they will keep the state free as possible of any hint of collusion by barring them.

Forecasted Years Ago.

This action was taken despite the fact that one of the local boxing clubs had announced that Langford and McVey had been practically signed up for a bout here next month. A year ago when a Kenosha promoter tried to match Langford with Tony Caponi the commission adopted a rule against mixed matches and it has always been understood among the promoters that the commission would frown on all bouts in which Afro-American boxers appeared.

Discrimination — 1914

Los Angeles (Cal.) Examiner

OCT 25 1914

El Centro School Draws Color Line Negress Charges

Makes Complaint to State Superintendent That Her Three Children Are Barred

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 24.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction T. H. Hyatt will refer to the district attorney, county superintendent of schools and board of education of Imperial County the complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Columbus, a negro woman of El Centro, who has written Hyatt, claiming the school authorities of that place will not permit her three children to enter the public school.

Hyatt holds the case is distinctly one for the local authorities to handle. In the event that they are unable to enforce the law, which grants negroes the right to attend public schools, he will take a hand and adjust the matter.

Mrs. Columbus made her complaint in a lengthy communication in which she said that a band of "Texas rebels" were barring her children from securing an education.

ATTORNEY McDOUGALD SUES UTICA HOTEL

Assistant District Attorney Cornelius W. McDougald, who for five years has been a member of the staff of District Attorney Whitman, has filed suit in the Supreme Court, New York County, for $500, the maximum sum allowed by law against the proprietors of Baggs Hotel, Utica, N. Y.

On October 30, Mr. McDougald went to Utica for the purpose of delivering a political address in behalf of the Republican ticket, and when leaving Utica, entered the lunch room connected with Baggs Hotel, and ordered lunch. He was told that he would have to go to the kitchen to eat it, or that he might take it out with him, but he declined to do either. Being in a hurry to make his train, he left the place and returned to the railroad station.

When Mr. McDougall returned to New York, he engaged the services of his friend and former associate in the District Attorney's office, Samuel Schwartzberg, 299 Broadway,

Mr. Schwartzberg is the attorney who last winter won the case of Aldwin C. Babb of 81 West 132nd street against Ralph Elsinger, the proprietor of a saloon at 112 East 23rd street, which was the first case in which the Supreme Court decided that a saloon was a place of public accommodation, and therefore no discrimination was permitted. On November 17 of this year, Mr. Schwartzberg obtained a verdict of $200 for discrimination against Aaron Bros., owners of a saloon at 242nd street and Broadway, who charged Dr. James K. C Megahy of 15 West 99th street 50 cents for a glass of beer and Benjamin D Gibbs of 33 West 99th street $1 for a glass of gin. Both declined to pay, and withdrew from the saloon.

COLORED MAN GETS $200 FOR DISCRIMINATION

Benjamin D. Gibbs, a colored man, 33 West 99th sttreet, recovered judgment for $200 against Aaron Bros., proprietors of a saloon at 242nd street and Broadway, after a trial before Justice Frederick Spiegelberg, at the 5th District Municipal Court on November 17.

Mr. Gibbs, who is a member of a cricket club, went to Van Cortlandt Park on June 13, 1914, with a friend, Dr. J. K. C. Megahy, 15 West 99th street, and they alighted from the subway at the 242nd street station. They went into the saloon conducted by Arras Bros. at the foot of the station and Dr. Megahy ordered a glass of beer and Mr. Gibbs a glass of gin. The bartender told them that the beer would cost them fifty cents and the gin one dollar, whereupon they walked out.

Mr. Gibbs then brought an action in his own behalf and in behalf of Dr. Megahy, through his attorney, Samuel Schwartzberg, 299 Broadway, and although the bartender and proprietor swore that they had not been in the saloon on the day in question, Justice Spiegelberg said that he believed the colored people and accordingly gave judgment for them. Mr. Schwartzberg is the attorney who successfully handled the similar case of Aldwin C. Babb against Ralph Elsinger which was the first case in which the Supreme Court of this State held that a colored man could sue for such a discrimination by a saloon keeper.

GIBBS WINS SUIT

99th Street Man Gets Judgment for $200 Against Broadway Saloon Proprietor.

Benjamin D. Gibbs, of 33 West 99th street, recovered judgment for $200 against Arras Bros., proprietors of a saloon at 242d street and Broadway after a trial before Justice Frederick Spiegelberg, at the 5th District Municipal Court, Nov. 17. Mr. Gibbs, who is a member of a cricket club, went to Van Cortlandt Park, June 13, with a friend, Dr. J. K. C. Megahy, of 15 West 99th street, and they alighted from the subway at the 242d street station. They then went into the saloon conducted by Arras Bros. at the foot of the station, and Dr. Megahy ordered a glass of beer and Mr. Gibbs a glass of gin. The bartender told them that the beer would cost them 50 cents and the gin $1, whereupon they walked out.

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JERSEY MAN GETS $500

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 13.—In the First District Court of Jersey City a jury awarded a verdict for $500 damages to Judge Travis, a Negro resident of Jersey City, against the New Jersey Empire Amusement Co., a New York corporation operating a theatre in the city of Hoboken.

On February 19, 1914, in company with two friends, Judge Travis bought tickets for orchestra seats in the theatre controlled by the Empire Co. After he and his friends had entered the theatre the ticket chopper left his position at the door and informed Mr. Travis that he could not be seated in the orchestra because of his color. Because of this degradation Mr. Travis secured the services of Counselor Robert S Hartgrove and entered suit against the company. Attorney for the defendant delayed trial in various ways, and as a final resort demanded a jury trial, hoping to be able to appeal to prejudice.

Mr. Travis' main witnesses were Peter F. Keller and P. J. Wiedner, two white friends. The case was hard fought lasting for three hours and a half. Mr. Hartgrove had as opposing counsel in the case the corporation attorney for the city of Hoboken.

After the final argument, forwhich Counselo r Hartgrove has been highly complimented, the jury returned a verdict for $500 against the amusement company. This is the first case of this nature ever brought to a trial in Hudson County.

Crowding Negro Attorneys Out.

The best days of the Oklahoma Negro attorneys are about things of the past. This is known to the writer from experience, that being his profession, but not his dependance, fortunately. Take it in Muskogee. A number of years ago, say nine years ago, it was a difficult matter to walk in the middle of South Second street without either stepping on the heels or coat tails of Negro attorneys. Many are in Muskogee yet. But if all of them are living off their law practice, we call for the witnesses to stand and be sworn. The truth is, as was hinted to us by a once thriving Muskogee lawyer, that the white bar association and the white judges of the courts have agreed to freeze the Negro lawyer out. According to this information, the firms of Brown and Stewart and J. H. Lilley, are the two exceptions to this rule, and there is no telling when they also will fall under the ban. Just the other day, quite a reputable Negro attorney, Mr. A. S. McRae, who has won a number of very notable legal, technical cases, was commanded to leave the court room by Judge Branson, a Negro hater, and to be in no hurry to enter it again. This because, in his eagerness to win his point up for discussion before court, contended against a ruling of the judge, a ruling in which it was McRae's opinion, the judge was not sustained either by law or precedent. In another court on the same day, two white attorneys fought in presence of the court but were neither ordered out of court nor censured for contempt. It is rapidly drawing to the time when in Oklahoma courts a Negro is at once in contempt of court on account of his color, whether he says a word or not. This Branson is a worthy successor to Judge Allen, who ran on platform "No Negro jurors in his court." Branson is indeed of the same stripe, and as a member of the state legislature, he was foremost as a leader in legislation oppressive to the Oklahoma Negro. His ruling out of McRae is merely one of the methods to disparage the efficiency of Negro attorneys.

EVIL OF RACE PREJUDICE.

Wounded Man Refused Admission to Pottsville (Pa.) Hospital Dies.

The evil effects of race prejudice were brought prominently to public view in Pottsville, Pa., on May 20, when an effort was made to have George Baxter, who had been severely wounded in a mine explosion, admitted to the Pottsville hospital. Martin Dolan, a contract miner for whom Georg Baxter worked, obtained a ma jamus which would have admitted the wounded man to the hospital, but while the authorities of the institution were wrangling in court over Baxter's admission he died.

One of Baxter's eyes had been blown out while at work and the other seriously injured, which required a speedy operation. Mr. Dolan offered to pay all the extra expense of a private ward, but the hospital officials refused to permit Baxter's entrance until the board of managers consented, although a section in the charter of the hospital provides that no distinction shall be made in the treatment of patients on account of color or nationality.

Mrs. Ethel Clark of Boston, Mass., who is in the city visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Starks of 3917A Finney avenue, was the victim of a brutal assault Monday evening while on an eastbound Park avenue car near the terminus at Fourth street and Washington avenue. Mrs. Clark, who is unfamiliar with the United Railway's transfer system, was under the impression that she would be given a transfer from the Park to the Page line, after she had paid her fare on an eastbound Laclede car at Twentieth and Market streets, and secured a transfer to the Park line. She alighted from the Laclede car at Eighteenth and Market streets, and boarded an eastbound Park car, and upon tendering her transfer, she asked the conductor for a transfer to the Page line going west. Mrs. Clark says that the conductor, Jesse Cherry of 3923 Russell avenue, refused to give her the transfer, and remarked that she knew damned well that she could not get a transfer on a Laclede transfer. She said that she told the conductor that he could have explained the matter to her without cursing, whereupon he became furious and threatened to throw her from the car. Mrs. Clark says that there were only two or three passengers on the car, all white, and after she refused to leave the car, the conductor asked three white men passengers to sign a statement of some kind or other, telling them that he was going to throw the damned nigger off of the car; two of the white men signed and the third one refused to do so. Meanwhile, the car was continuing east on Washington avenue at a high rate of speed. Mrs. Clark says that she looked in her purse for a pencil and a piece of paer in order that she might write the number of the car and the number on the conductor's cap; not finding a pencil, she lighted a match and used the charred end to write the conductor's number upon an identification card which she carried in her purse. By this time the car had reached Broadway and the conductor opened the doors and came to where she was sitting; he cursed her and at the same time struck her a stinging blow with his fist. She says that she held on to the seat of the car and attempted to defend herself as best she could, until finally one of the men caught hold of the conductor and pulled him away, at the same time shaming him for his brutal attack upon a woman passenger. The infuriated conductor tore away from the man with all of his strength, and kicked Mrs. Clark twice in the stomach; she screamed and sank to the floor of the car in a semiconscious state. Mr. James M. Brown of the La Salle Hotel, having been attracted by the screams of Mrs. Clark while walking along the street, summoned an officer after the car had been stopped and Mrs. Clark had been kicked off by the conductor. Mr. Brown, who is a white man, told the police that he had seen the conductor kick Mrs. Clark. After being treated at the Dispensary, Mrs. Clark was removed to the home of her mother, 3971A Finney avenue, where she lies in a precarious condition. Conductor Cherry was arrested at midnight Monday and taken to the Carr Street Station. He was later released on bond. The case was to have come up in the Second District Police Court Wednesday, but on account of the condition of Mrs. Clark, it was set back until the 19th of the month.

Mrs. Ethel Clark

A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Colored Banker's Temporary Predicament.

The Richmond Planet 10/17/14

President John Mitchell, Jr., entered the Jefferson Hotel last Sunday to register as a member of the American Bankers' Association. There were six white lady stenographers of this city there with a skilled manager in charge. He passed his engraved plate card to one of them. She seemed somewhat embarrassed and then she said. "We are not registering people from the city, only visitors today." The gentleman in charge picked up the card and hurriedly went to the rear of the enclosure. He returned and said pleasantly that it was all right.

WAS EMBARRASSED.

The lady stenographer was embarrassed and said that she had stated only what she had been instructed to state and that she was in no wise responsible. She then proceeded to register the colored bank president complying strictly with course of procedure. President Mitchell was told to take it to the other side in order to get the badge or button of the American Bankers' Association which entitles the holder to admission into the meetings of the Association. Here the young white gentlemen who had been faithfully working balked.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

They were unwilling to pass over the badge. The colored banker smilingly asked for Mr. Fitzwilson, the Assistant Secretary of the American Bankers' Association. Upon being told that he was at luncheon, he said that he would wait. When he came, he cordially greeted him "Mr. Fitzwilson," said President Mitchell, 'I wish you would straighten these young gentlemen out. They are doing good service, but they just don't understand my case." "Certainly," was the response. He walked to the desk and asked for the badge. It was given to him and he handed it to President Mitchell.

A BANKER'S PROMISE.

"This part," said he "comes under the American Bankers' Association, and the local committee has charge of their department." The colored banker thanked him. He then went over to a local banker and asked him to take the matter up with the committee and thus avoid further annoyance. He promised he would do so. A few moments afterward, he was in conversation with a group of Richmond bankers. They spoke in a low tone and no one was aware of what was going on as the matter had been so quietly and pleasantly taken up that the people in the hotel lobby were unaware of the occurrence.

THE RETURN TRIP.

The colored banker passed out. On returning Tuesday morning to attend the sessions in the Auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel, every courtesy was extended to him. The local committee met him just as he met them with a smile. The apparent friction had passed and the friendly feeling between the better class of colored people and the better class of white people was in evidence A leading Richmond banker had also taken the matter up and on Thursday morning nquiries were made by a member of the local committee as to President Mitchell's health and environments. It was all that could be desired.

THE PROPER SPIRIT.

He met many bankers from different parts of the country and those from the Southland were equally as cordial. This incident was a practical demonstration that an appeal made in the proper spirit to southeners will bring its reward. There was no upstir, no illfeeling and the matter was adjusted while the hundreds of visitors and home people, were not cognizant of the occurrence. The progress of the colored people hereabouts is due primarily to just these kind of people and the fact is emphasized in a way that many northerners cannot understand; they understand us and we understand them.

New York Tribune

28 October 1914

NEGRO COMPROMISE IN BAR ASSOCIATION

No Admission Rule Rescinded, but Applicants Now Must State Race and Sex.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The fight of several years' standing over the admission of negroes to membership in the American Bar Association, and the more recent problem of admitting women as members, was compromised by the adoption of a resolution which rescinded the 1913 resolution, aimed expressly at barring negroes and making new provisions.

The resolution declared that each application hereafter should state the race and sex and such other facts as the executive committee should require.

The substitute was offered by H. St. George Tucker, of Virginia. Moorfield Storey, of Boston, who led the fight against barring negroes, accepted the substitute, and as he shook hands with Mr. Tucker on the stage the membership applauded.

Peter W. Meldrim, of Savannah, was elected president of the association, to succeed William H. Taft.

George Whitelock, of Baltimore, was re-elected secretary, and Frederick E. Wadhams, of Albany, re-elected treasurer. John H. Voorhees, of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Selden P. Spencer, of St. Louis; William Bynum, of Greensboro, N. C.; Chapin Brown, of the District of Columbia; William H. Burges, of El Paso, Tex.; William H. Staake, of Philadelphia, and William C. Niblack, of Chicago, were elected members of the executive committee.

From JOURNAL

Published at CHICAGO, ILL.

Date

JAN - 6 1915

BAR NEGRO AT SCHOOL DANCE

Wendell Phillips High Authorities Draw Color Line in Social Affairs

U. OF C. WOMAN DEAN OBJECTS

Miss Marion Talbot Makes Protest to Superintendent of Schools Young

"Jim Crow" dance rules in the social programme of Wendell Phillips high school have started a wave of protest bounded on the south by the University of Chicago and on the north by the office of Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools. The debate turns about the difference between political "rights" and social "privileges."

Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women at the university, says that the color line—providing separate social affairs for the negro pupils and the white pupils—is antagonistic to the principles of sympathy and democracy upon which the public school system of the United States is founded.

Miss Fanny R. Smith, dean of women at Wendell Phillips high school, holds that segregation is not only advisable, but necessary.

Many Negro Students Enrolled

The enrollment at Wendell Phillips high school embraces nearly all the negro high school students in Chicago. The school also is largely attended by the white children of Kenwood residents.

After the abolition of the secret societies in Chicago schools, deans of women were appointed to oversee the social affairs of the pupils, and dance programmes were arranged in many schools.

The first dance at Wendell Phillips high school was attended by both white and colored pupils, and protest immediately followed.

To prevent a recurrence of the trouble, Miss Smith devised the segregation plan, in consequence of which complaint arose from friends of the colored pupils.

Miss Talbot in Protest

Miss Talbot sent a letter to Mrs. Young declaring that "if ever there was a time when discrimination between the races should be made, socially or otherwise, this surely is not the time."

Miss Smith submitted a reply in which she said that not only white children, but white parents have made it plain that the school's social activities can not continue on a "mixed" basis.

"The colored pupils and the white meet under identically the same conditions," said Miss Smith. "The colored pupils are learning, just as the white ones have to learn, that people have political rights but social privileges; that kindly interest in others can not be forced."

PITTSBURGH, PA

POST

NOV 1 8 1914

Negroes Protest

A delegation of McKeesport negroes called on Mayor George H. Lysle and the city commissioners yesterday to protest against moving picture theater owners charging extra admission prices to negro patrons and assigning them to certain sections of the playhouses. Motion picture show owners say they do not refuse admittance to negroes, but reserve the right to make an extra charge and regulate the seating of patrons.

New York Times,

2 October 1914

SETTLES RACE DISPUTE.

Bar Association Makes Membership Rule—Dinner to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A dinner tonight in honor of the United States Supreme Court and commemorative of its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary closed the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Ex-President William Howard Taft presided at the dinner, which was attended by Chief Justice White and the Associate Justices of the court.

Special guests at the dinner were representatives of the families of former Chief Justices. These included William Jay of New York, Benjamin H. Rutledge of South Carolina, Ernest Bradford Ellsworth of Connecticut, Burwell Keith Marshall of Kentucky, Roger B. Taney Anderson of New York, Franklin Chase Hoyt of New York, Morrison R. Waite of Ohio, and Melville W. Fuller Wallace of Washington.

Peter W. Meldrim of Savannah, Ga., was elected President of the association at the final business session this afternoon. George Whitelock of Baltimore was re-elected Secretary, and Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany re-elected Treasurer. John H. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Selden R. Spencer of St. Louis, William Bynum of Greensboro, N. C.; Chapin Brown of the District of Columbia, William H. Burges of El Paso Texas; William H. Staake of Philadelphia, and William C. Niblack of Chicago were elected members of the Executive Committee.

The compromise of the race question as to membership in the association in the closing hours of the meeting permitted adjournment without a single contest on the floor. Moorfield Storey of Boston had introduced a resolution to rescind the 1912 resolution, which said that it had never been contemplated that negroes should become members.

As a substitute, Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia, before there was any debate of the Storey resolution, offered a resolution rescinding the 1912 resolution, but setting forth that whereas it was important that full information should be furnished to the Executive Committee as to application for membership, all applications should give the race and sex of the applicant and such other facts as the committee should require. The Tucker resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The Tucker resolution not only settled for the time being the negro question, but empowered the Executive Committee to pass upon the admission of women, three of whom have applied for membership.

Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, at the morning session made an address on "The Argentine Constitutional Idea."

WASHINGTON

PATHFINDER

JUN 2 7 1914

The Negro and His Schools.

Providence Journal.—Word comes from South Carolina that the lower branch of the general assembly has passed a bill to prohibit white persons from teaching in negro schools. At first blush this information sounds almost incredible in the light of this day and generation. And it is not too strong to say that if such barbarous legislation becomes a law South Carolina will deserve the degradation that will inevitably fall upon all of her people, for it is axiomatic that a blight cannot fall upon one section of any community, however large, without a blight falling upon the whole. It is impossible to brutalize an inferior without the brutalization of the superior.

The proposition that white teachers are prone to lead negro children "to aspire to social equality and co-mingling" is not only preposterous but the exact reverse of the truth. The fact is that if there is any method on earth whereby negro children may learn the elements of respect, discrimination and, above all, a decent regard for law and order, it is to be through the medium of white teachers."

Discrimination - 1914

Line Drawn at Automatic Lunch.

New York, May 8th.

Editor Independent News:

Sir—I am writing this letter, hoping it contents may prove of interest to yourself and readers of your valuable paper. Thursday evening of this week two lady friends and myself, having been on a shopping tour during the afternoon and wishing to partake of a light lunch, entered the Automatic Lunch Room at Broadway and 47th street.

Now, I have patronized this particular lunch room innumerable times without the slightest trouble. But the sight of three members of the hated race at one time evidently proved too much for them. For, when we approached the resk and asked for change the cashier informed us there was none. At the same time the woman continued to pass out change to white patrons. I asked the reason for this, but she would commit herself in no way, simply saying she had no chaage.

I then inquired for the manager. At my request she sent for him. I asked him the meaning of this treatment, but received the same reply, no more change. I asked him if he refused to cater to colored people, but he would not answer. I reminded him that there was no law to that effect. Still he remained silent.

We left to get change. On our return, he hastened to the kitchen and had every compartment turned toward the kitchen, making it impossible for us to procure anything at all, at the same time preventing white patrons from doing so also. He passed among them explaining that we would leave in a moment. But we continued to wait. In the meantime he stopped to speak to a man who had just finished his luncheon. Then they walked toward us, and in passing this diner remarked to the manager: "If you serve colored people here, I'll get out." This remark was made evidently to cause us to retort. If so, he was doomed to disappointment. If we had responded it would have been an easy matter to charge us with insulting a patron. But we still remained silent throughout the entire ordeal.

At the end of five minutes several people, having become impatient, left the lunch room, and Mr. Manager was showing his agitation by pacing nervously to and fro. At the end of ten minutes he returned to the kitchen and had the compartments come back. We each inserted a coin, received a sandwich for which we had no appetite by this time, then, seating ourselves at a table, ate them. We then left in the quite, ladylike manner in which we had entered. We were we justified in the step we took?

Yours,
MARY ROBERTS,
ELLA DIX,
ETHEL SIMPSON,
115 West 53d St.

By all means you were, and we desire to congraulate the three of you on your great diplomacy and very good judgment in so dealing with the discriminating proprietor, so that he could not make against you the silly or technical charge of disorderly conduct, which is often resorted to in these places by these people to substaniate their prejudiced claims.

Yours and the action of your two companions in this very trying ordeal should be imitated by all of those who enter these public places that draw the color line, and where they can afford to pay the prices charged for what they want. Ed.

ANNIE MAY BASS GETS HIGH AVERAGE; DENIED WORK

Last week the Chicago Defender pointed out the fact that civil service examinations were a farce in Chicago so far as the Afro-American is concerned. This week it shows that the same condition exists in the state. Saturday, February 7, Mrs. Annie May Bass, 4710 State street, passed an examination by the State Civil Service Commission for a position of attendant at Dunning. Her average was 76-8. Happy in the possession of her certificate which was issued to her at once she waited for a notice to go to work. She was notified by letter in this wise:

Chicago State Hospital at Dunning.

February 9, 1914.

Dear Madam: Your name has been given me by the Civil Service Commission. Please report for duty at once, or notify me in case you cannot accept.

GEORGE LEININGER,
Superintendent.

Mrs. Bass promptly reported for work and was politely told by Mr. Leininger that "he had just put some one else to work, but that he would inform her of the first vacancy. She is still waiting. Not discouraged by this failure, on March 2 she successfully passed examination before the same board for a position as attendant at the Kankakee State hospital.

Dr. Kelley Can Not Wait.

Several weeks elapsed but in due time came the following letter:

Kankakee State Hospital.

April 16, 1914.

Dear Madam: Your name has been referred to me by the State Civil Service Commission, indicating that you have successfully passed the civil service examination and are therefore eligible for position as attendant in the state hospital. We are in need of a female attendant at present, and hereby offer you position, and will place you at work any day you report for duty between now and April 22. We cannot promise to hold this position longer for you, and hope you may find it convenient to report within the time stated. Bring this letter with you if coming, and, if not, notify us at once.

P. M. KELLEY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

A Terrible Night.

Mrs. Bass did not wait until the 22nd, but presented herself at the Kankakee State hospital the evening of April 21. Her coming caused somewhat of a commotion and flustrated clerks dodged back and forth from the office where she was seated when they learned that she was the new attendant. The superintendent was hard to locate and when he did appear, it was after 11 o'clock. He, too, was confused and in spite of his letter told the tired applicant that the Civil Service Commission had telegraphed him that she was not eligible. Realizing the real trouble, Mrs. Bass remarked, "Why don't you tell the truth and say that you have no place for me on account of my color." She then asked for accommodation for the night, explaining that she was a stranger in the city. No spare bed could be found and out into the night she went. She met several policemen but none of them knew of any place for her to go.

She wondered around for some time and then after crossing a field, following some lights, she saw she ran across a hackman. After hearing her story he took her to a hotel but there was no room for her there. She asked in what section of the city the people of her race lived and she was directed to the south side. The hackman conveyed her there and the landlady, where she at last found a place to sleep, is authority for the statement that it was 1:30 when her guest arrived. The story is still centered in Illinois.

More Letters.

Mrs. Bass was destined to receive letters. The following is the next one she received:

State Civil Service Commission.

May 18, 1914.

Dear Madam: Your name was certified on April 15 for appointment to the position of attendant in the Kankakee State Hospital. Will you please inform the commission in the space below if you have received an offer of a position from the officials of that institution, and, if so, why you failed to report for duty. Your failure to answer at once will be considered sufficient reason for removing your name from the eligible list.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
W. R. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

In reply she graphically told the story of "that night in Kankakee."

End of Act I.

Then came this letter:

State Civil Service Commission.

May 22, 1914.

Dear Madam: I have your letter of May 21, which will be called to the attention of President Burdett.

W. R. ROBINSON(
Secretary.

Through her attorney the matter was laid before Governor Dunne, who referred the matter to President Burdett of the State Civil Service Commission for investigation. Superintendent Leininger has not been heard from but Dr. Kelley, who had no excuse whatsoever to offer, wrote the state executive that "the reason he did not put Mrs. Bass to work was that the patients were afraid of Colored people." The farce goes on; it is entitled "Race Prejudice in Civil Service Examinations in Chicago and Throughout the Entire State of Illinois." Mrs. Bass has the originals of the letters printed above and a few others that will make interesting reading in the next act.

STENOGRAPHERS HIT LUNCHROOM LINE A KNOCKOUT BLOW

The New York News

Brooklyn Colored Girls Insist on Their Civil Rights in Fulton Street Dining Hall and Win Out

4-30-14.

WHITE PASTOR ABLY ASSISTS

Misses C. V. Owens and Nina Wilson Return Repeatedly to Convenient Dining Room and Invoke Successfully the Aid of Advancement Association Lawyer Brinsmade.

The Brooklyn Dining Hall, located on Fulton street, just above Duffield street, Brooklyn, opened its doors a few days ago for public service. Its appearance is clean and inviting, although neither a Childs' nor a Dennet's. It is a place where luncheon is served during business people's lunch-hour.

Miss Carrietta V. Owens, a stenographer, entered the Brooklyn Dining Hall one day last week for luncheon. Sitting down to one of the nearby tables a waitress took her order. During the filling of this order Miss Owens was requested to eat her lunch at the rear of the room, at a table near the kitchen door, reserved for colored.

Very quietly and unassumingly Miss Owens assured the manager she was very well suited where she was. Not wishing to attract further attention the manager left and very unsatisfactory service was given.

With just a simple desire for lunch the next day Miss Owens and Miss Nina E. Wilson, also a stenographer, visited the Brooklyn Dining Hall. Immediately upon their entrance the manager, sitting at the cashier's desk, roughly sounded the call-bell, summoning the cashier, a woman, who seemingly had been instructed as to her procedure should the colored ladies again enter.

Intercepting Miss Owens and Miss Wilson before they could reach the coveted seats in the front part of the room, the cashier in rather loud and boisterous tones ordered them to go to the rear for service (near the kitchen door). Upon declining this invitation the young women quietly left the place to return again.

The facts being related to a white woman, a well-known Brooklyn philanthropist, the advice of Chapin Brinsmade, lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York city, was secured.

Mr. Brinsmade secured the facts from the young women and outlined a course of action. On Friday of last week the young women, preceded by a witness, again visited the Brooklyn Dining Hall. Again they were intercepted by the lady cashier. Again refusing to sit at the rear of the room service was refused. Again the manager appeared on the scene and in tones appropriate for "Mexican warfare," ordered them to the rear if service was given.

Upon demanding the reason for such a request the only answer was: "If you want to be served go to the rear, where a place is reserved for you people" (by the kitchen door).

The proprietor was asked if he would refuse to serve the young women at tables near where they were standing. He replied evasively, "we'll serve you at the rear of the room."

An opportunity offering the young women were able to reach a seat quite near where they were standing. Much chagrined the proprietor walked rapidly to the back of the dining hall, exclaiming, "I'll show you whether you will be served there or not.

Quietly sat the witness listening very eagerly to all that was said. I might say here that the witness was a very prominent white clergyman. It is only fair to add that he is not connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Seeing that possible ejection might follow, the witness expressed in very strong, but courteous terms, his disapproval of the management for refusing service wherever one might wish to sit.

"If you wish, you can remove your seat to another table," the manager said.

"I see no reason why these young women should be treated in this manner. Do you understand what the law says about such things? What is your reason—have you one?"

"Some of my customers left the other day when they came in and I lose trade," came the very poor answer.

Possibly they left when they had finished their lunch as the young la-

dies would have done.

Very angrily the manager asked the young women what they were trying to do to him. "I know all about this game of yours myself; I've been all through it." What are you trying to do, anyway?"

The witness handed his card to the manager and after a short interview the witness left, saying to the young [illegible] happy to serve them, and only hoped he could do something again. He waited, however, until the manager, knowing the law took the young women's order and the waitress was told to serve them.

The Civil Rights Law of New York says: "All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges, of any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement," . . . and further it says: "No person being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any accommodation, advantages and privileges thereof," . . "on account of race, creed or color," etc.

NO COLOR LINE IN BOSTON'S RECREATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Guardian 5-9-14.

NONE DRAWN OR TOLERATED IN GYMNASIUM, PLAYGROUND, BATH-HOUSE OR SWIMMING FACILITIES.—POSTIVE STATEMENT MADE TO BOSTON LITERARY BY CITY COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF ALL SUCH INSTITUTIONS—URGES COLORED TO ATTEND AND NOT AS SUPPLIANTS, BUT AS CITIZENS FULLY ENTITLED—TRIBUTE PAID COL. HALLOWELL.

"Health is the basis of happiness," so said Hugh C. McGrath, Deputy Commissioner of recreation for the city of Boston, at the Boston Literary and Historical Association on Monday evening, May 4th.

Mr. McGrath's subject was "What the city of Boston provides for Recreation and Physical Training." He began by saying that ignorance of civic institutions exists all over the city and many fail to take advantage tage of the facilities for self-improvement provided by the city.

Boston, "the Hub," the pioneer in so many of the great civic movements of the day was also the first city to provide a public place for recreation, for long before the days of the Revolution Boston common, still in evidence was the first municipal playground in the country.

In all of the great cities, New York, Chicago, Boston, etc., approximately half of the population is the outgrowth of country life, and have implanted in them the strong constitution that comes by living near to nature, but the other half, born and bred in the city, breathing the vitiated air that rises from the narrow paved streets and crowded conditons of living, must be cared for by the city. Playgrounds must be set apart under proper supervision where these dwellers in towns may develop a sound mind in a sound body. The old Greek idea of physical perfection is still the ideal one, and the department of recreation has established playgrounds, bath houses, gymnasiums and athletic fields where young and old of all classes or races may meet in open competition for the honors of physical fitness

Boston has seen the justification of these institutions. Police authorities have claimed that wherever recreation grounds have been established, petty crimes have diminished.

Free And Open to All.

City institutions are free to all regardless of race, creed or color. Any untoward action should be laid to individuals and not to the department, which discontenances them.

Mr. McGrath had words of praise for many Colored athletes, Irving Howe of Boston, and Howard Drew of Springfield, being especially mentioned.

A great many stereopticon views of the different swimming places, beaches and playgrounds in and around the city were shown. The famous L St. bath was shown in many different views and the lecturer said that as many as 22,000 persons had been accommodated there in a single day. Tenean beach, the state bath of Revere, the swimming place at Spring street, West Roxbury, North End Park, Franklin Park and Field, Charles Bank Gymnasium and bath houses and a great many other were shown in various conditions. The famous "Brownies," who take their morning dip at L street every day in the year regardless of winter, wind or weather, were shown in various poses in the snow, which caused shivers to pass through most of the audience.

In conclusion Mr. McGrath said no field stirred one's ambition like the field of open competition and urged those present, to seek the opportunity, to avail themselves of the privileges afforded by this city for all of its citizens.

Mr. Eugene W. Day sang a baritone solo with Miss Goldie Bowden as accompanist and responded to an encore. After the speaker had concluded his remarks, Miss Bowden played a piano solo and was heartily applauded.

In the discussion Mr. Trotter explained his inquiry of the Mayor was expressly stated as due to reports, Shaw House workers being responsible for the falsehood. Mr. P. A. Holmes had used the Charles Bank place and declared the report of prejudice a libel on Boston. Mr. Malcom Banks said there was no prejudice shown at the Cabot street gymnasium and that Colored boys were present who used it. Mrs. Alex. Wright said we should exercise our rights as citizens and pay no heed to prejudiced individuals.

Not as Suppliants but as Citizens.

In rebuttal the speaker advised his audience to frequent these institutions, not as supliants but as citizens for the taxes of all the citizens pay for them.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker, the soloist and pianist and after appropriations to cover the expenses of the meeting had been voted it was voted that those present would visit city gymnasiums and urge the Colored children to attend. The Meeting adjourned at 10.30.

C. S. DAVIS, Sec.

The N. York Age 2-19-14.

SAVAGERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The character of any people must be judged by the character of their rulers, of the men they elect to speak and act for them in all matters of lift and death. It has been so in all times and will, perhaps, be so in all times to come. Judged by this standard, the standard of mentality and morals, South Carolina is easily the lowest State in the Federal Union, the most backward in those Christian virtues to be found in the Christian brotherhood and citizenship, which concedes that every man's right ceases where another man's right begins, and that in law and equity an injury to one is an injury to all.

It is difficult to conceive of a more barbarous condition of affairs than the people of South Carolina present at this time in the Governorship, in the State Legislature and in the Congressional delegation. Gov. Cole L. Blease comes as near being an educated savage as can be found outside a dime novel, while Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman has shown so much of the savage in his words and acts as to place him outside the Blease classification. Such men are a discredit to any people and a menace to their peace and prosperity. But the people who select and support such leaders cannot be any better than such leaders. That is the law of equation, which weighs the good and bad on the right and left of the scale of human conduct, in their individual life and in their State and nation. So Calhoun and Hayne and Butler and Hampton have gone away in the shadows, but the wrongs they perpetrated against the State and nation stand in the judgment against them.

In the discussion of the question of preventing white persons from teaching in the colored schools of South Carolina, members of the Legislature went so far in outraging the proprieties of debate as to outlaw the Legislature as a deliberative body. For instance, Mr Rittenburg of Charleston, where there are 45 white teachers in the colored schools, said:

I do not ask that Charleston be exempted from the provisions of the measure because the people of Charleston love the "nigger" any more than you do, or that we are any more in favor of equality than the people from the upper counties of the state.

I stand with every fiber of my body resenting the insinuations against the women of Charleston, cast during the debate on this measure in the House yesterday.

Our women are just as good, just as bright, just as moral and just as clean as any of your wives and sisters. Every one was born and bred in Charleston. It is years and years and I don't know as you can remember the time when a Negro was lynched in Charleston. Why? Because since the conditions imposed upon us after the war, white teachers are teaching the Negro. Can you say the same thing in Anderson County or the up country ties?

Our people in Charleston, he said, know how to hold the "nigger" down. If you people in Anderson and Abbeville are afraid of social equality, it is your lookout, not ours. We have had white teachers in Negro schools for a generation or more and all the bill will do will be to work an injustice on Charleston county.

Now, who is Rittenburg, whose name does not appear in the book of "Who Is Who" in Charleston before the war? He is evidently a stranger, an alien, in South Carolina; and yet he speaks as a native and as one having authority. "Our people in Charleston know how to hold the 'niggers' down," he said. Great Moses! What do the "niggers" of Charleston know what to do!

It is due Mr. Rittenburg to say that the glackguardism was of the highest of the low class delivered in the debate. But what are we coming to, ye and I, and us of the nation, when such things can be said and done in one State without shaking the pillars of the nation?

CLASS OF COLORED PUPILS DISBANDED.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 4.—The segregation of Negro pupils in the Paterson schools, which was carried out by forming a special class of colored children at school No. 1, and placing in charge Miss Fannie Lowe, the only colored teacher in the Paterson school system, has been temporarily abandoned because of the resignation of Miss Lowe, which took effect December 22, 1913. Since that time the class has been conducted by substitutes, but they were white teachers and that plan was not found satisfactory.

When Miss Lowe was appointed she stood highest on the list of eligibles. For several months she acted as a substitute teacher, then the special class of colored children, covering at least four grades, was formed and she was placed in charge of it. A committee from the Colored Citizen's Association visited the school and was assured by the principal that everything was all right. Miss Lowe was the only teacher in the city instructing pupils of more than two grades. For some reason the committee dropped the matter.

The abandonment of the class in less than one year, following the resignation of Miss Lowe, shows clearly that it was only formed to create a place for the colored teacher. There is no separate school law for Passiac county and the Negro citizens and taxpayers are intending to fight any effort on the part of the school authorities to create a separate class of colored pupils in case another colored teacher is appointed.

PREJUDICE ON GERMAN LINER

Race prejudice was responsible for the Koenigen Luise sailing from Locus Point without Carl J. Murphy, an instructor in German at Howard University, Washington.

The vessel is one of the finest of the North German Lloyd line. Mr. Murphy has planned to spend the summer in study at one of the German universities. He bought a ticket to Bremen, but later informed that he would have to take his meals in the smoker. He refused to be discriminated against and demanded that his ticket money be refunded. He will probably sail from New York the latter part of this month.

"TAINT" OF NEGRO BLOOD NOT FOUND

The Courier 1914

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court delivered opinions this evening in 17 appeals one of unusual interest being J. R. Medlin vs. Wake County Board of Education, in which Medlin procured, in the trial below, a mandamus for his children to be admitted to the white schools on the ground that an alleged taint of Negro blood was not proven.

The majority of the Supreme Court find no error in the trial below, but Justice Walker files a dissenting opinion in which Justice Hoke concurs. Under the ruling of the majority of the Supreme Court the Medlin children must now be admitted again to the white school.

Miss Mary Martain, of Johnson avenue, who has been confined to her bed for three weeks improves very slow. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Discrimination - 1914

A TIME OF IT IN KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

The Freeman Detroit Mich 2-13-1914

At the recent meeting of the Grand Masonic lodge of Kalamazoo, Mich. that body left it necessary to card a newspaper concerning the treatmen the delegates received during the session.

The white residents were held to be unfair to representatives of the race They were further characterized as "brutal and un-Christian." It sounds rather refreshing to hear such a protest against uncivil treatment. Not that such treatment is unusual; the protest is unusual. But there is a reason, of course. The poor treatment of Negroes has become so general that it has almost become to be considered a policy to which all agree; this is not true, however. Wrongs are resented as ever, but not in the same way as formerly, and for the reason already stated.

The following from a white daily paper is somewhat of a review of what happened:

"In the resolution the Negro guests of Kalamazoo scored the white population of the city. The conditions which led to the passing of the resolution are said to have been:

"The refusing of a cigar store proprietor last night to sell a cigar to one of the delegates;

Barred From Hotels.

"The barring of Negroes from hotels and restaurants to such an extent that some of the delegates were obliged to leave the city yesterday afternoon;

"The compelling of those who remained to be entertained in small and inferior hotels and restaurants.

"The resolution, passed this morning after having been drafted by the resolution committee, and which was sent to Mayor Connable, the Y. M. C. A. officials and the Commercial club, reads:

"'We, your committee on resolutions, to whom the task of setting forth the grievances of the grand body for treatment of its delegates at the hands of the white citizens of Kalamazoo was assigned, desire to say:

"'That, at the outset, the delegates to the Grand Lodge are as firm a set of Christian men as can be found in the state of Michigan. We desire to assert further that every one in attendance is a gentleman, in every sense which the name implies, and that they have so conducted themselves since coming to this city.

"'We desire to add that several delegates were compelled to return to their homes for lack of hotel and restaurant accommodations, while others were compelled to walk the streets until inadequate and oftentimes inferior accommodations could be found. This in the face ofthe fact htat the local lodge had made a contract with the management of a Kalamazoo hotel to furnish board and lodging to the delegates. Although no accredited member of this body has acted other than a gentleman, we have been treated as outcasts and criminals.

"'We desire to appeal to the Christain stntiment of his city against this unfair and brutal treatment and ask them to condemn the humiliation to which we have been subjected, none of which was merited. We desire to ask in this regard how the Christian men nad women of this city can square themselves with the Golden Rule much less the teachings of Christ when such un-Christian practices are tolerated. We desire to protest to the business men of this city against the unjust and brutal treatment which we have received, after we had been given to understand that Kalamazoo welcomes conventions and meetings' of all kinds."

"We will never come to Kalamazoo again unless the spirit of the people here is changed," said the Grand Master this morning.

Perhaps the white citizens of Kalamazoo are indifferent to the resolutions of the colored Masons, but the lodge men have done their part. Christianity may not be so indifferent, and to which the resolutions are addressed, in a manner. There have always been social differences based on racial differences. But how far should this go without imperiling the ruling religion of the world?" The thought without doubt, calls for a long train of argument.

The lodge men have lost nothing by their manly protest. They will not change the well-grounded opposition to the race, but they have given it a severe jolt. They have added respect unto themselves. They have gathered strength for a renewed attack on the stronghold of prejudice and discrimination.

OFFICIALS ARE MUCH GRATIFIED

Have Worked Hard to Preserve Morale of Order in Face of Uncertainty of Unfavorable Decision.—Grand Chancellor Makes Statement.

The Richmond Planet

Grand Attorney's Statement.

(Birmingham Ala. Reporter)

1/31/14

The case of the white Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of this State against the colored Grand Lodge of said order in Alabama, which has been pending in the courts for several years, has been finally dismissed out of court.

The case was filed in the Chancery Court at Montgomery in December, 1909, and prayed that an injunction against the colored Knights of Pythias be granted prohibiting them from using the name "Knights of Pythias," the initials, "K. of P.," the emblems, mottoes, insignia and all other paraphernalia of the order. The colored order was prepared for the attack and immediately began its defense. Every step in the proceedings was ably and stubbornly resisted, the case at one time going to the State Supreme Court, until finally the entire proceedings were dismissed out of court.

This is a great victory for the colored order of Knights of Pythias in Alabama, which fought the battle alone without having and without asking assistance either from Pythians in other states or from the race generally within the state, notwithstanding the admitted fact that this was distinctly an attack based upon race prejudice.

The above announcement from the Grand Attorney of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama is the most gratifying piece of news that has been given out to the Negroes of the State of Alabama in many a day. Following in the wake of other States in the Union, a suit was filed some time ago against the Negro Knights of Pythias by the white Pythians in Chancery Court at Montgomery, which, if successful, would have made necessary the change of name of the Negro order, its insignia, etc., entailing much expense and considerably demoralizing the morale of the forces.

Notwithstanding efforts in other States, notably Georgia and Tennessee, had failed, the fight waged in the courts of Alabama continued, with the result that the forces were considerably at sea. Whether or not to push aggressively the campaign for ways a mooted question in view of the constructive things that constantly came before the management was always a moted question in view of the uncertainty of the probable decision of the Alabama courts.

The matter being dismissed from the courts leaves free, once and for all time, the question of the right of existence of the Negro Pythians of Alabama.

Grand Chancellor R. A. Blount and the Grand Attorney, E. A. Brown, together with the other officers, have worked hard on this matter, without making any noise, and will no doubt receive the congratulations of the Pythian hosts throughout the State and country. When seen by a representative of the Birmingham Reporter, Mr. Blount was wearing his usual smile, and declared that in keeping with the results in other States, he had always entertained the opinion that the Negro Pythians would finally win out in Alabama, and that he was most anxious now that all hands would get to work in earnest satisfied as to the perpetuity of the organization, and struggle to bring the Alabama, Negro Pythian fraternity to its point of highest excellence.

"The members for the most part have stood up well under this strain, said the Grand Chancellor. "It is really surprising how well they have remained loyal and true, in the face of the fact that at any time the order was likely to come down in the courts, making it necessary to completely re-organize our work, with all the attendant confusion lost of members, prestige and the spirit which after all is the most important thing. Their loyalty has its reward in this highly gratifying result.'

PASTOR RUSSELL'S CHURCH DRAWS LINE

New York Age 2-5-14

Negroes Put in the Gallery in Temple of Creation in 63rd Street

'CHRISTIANITY' UP-TO-DATE

One of the Chief Aims of Bible Association Is "The Promotion of Peace and Righteousness."

"Seats Free! No Collection! Free, to both Rich and Poor!"

Over on West 63d street, near Broadway, is situated the Temple of Creation, a building erected at a cost of $500,000 for Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, but which is used by the International Bible Students' Association, of which he is president, for the purpose of presenting a series of pictures called the "Photo Drama of Creation."

Negroes are admitted to see the pictures, but those who have attended state that without exception they are directed to a side door, and when the end of the way is reached they find themselves sequestered in the top gallery, where the only white face to be seen is that of the maid who has charge of the ladies' retiring room. Even the Negro ministers are shunted off to the gallery, it is said.

Pastor Russell's association has for one of its chief aims, as given in a scenario of Part III of the pictures, "the promotion of peace and righteousness," expecting that those who witness the pictures will find their "sympathy for poor fallen humanity stronger." An effort was made by an AGE representative to find someone in authority who could give reasons for the attitude of the association toward its Negro seekers after light, but without result.

Experience of Mrs. L. Saunders.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. L. Saunders, 42 West 136th street, went over to see the pictures for the first time. She had not heard anything about the seating arrangements and started in the main entrance. She was stopped and told to use another entrance further down the street. She did so, and found herself in the top gallery, which was well filled but only with members of the Negro race, among them being two ministers. Her experience is similar to others of which THE AGE has heard.

While the seats are free, the association has a plan by which purchasers of the scenario of the photo-drama, comprising a series of lectures, illustrated, is sold for $1, and purchasers are furnished reserved seats for three performances which are required to give the drama complete. The three parts are also bound separately and sold at 25 cents each. Purchase of one of these parts carries with it a free reserved seat to see the next part. Parts are published with paper covers at 10 cents, and this also entitles purchaser to a reserved seat for the next entertainment.

The association explains this by saying that "manifestly it (the drama) will appeal to and profit only the more intelligent," and makes provision that "the most deeply interested may have *free reserved seat tickets* . . . in with each bound copy of the scenario" at $1 per copy.

An effort will be made to purchase copies of the scenario, with the privilege of free reserved seats, in order that the association's attitude toward its Negro supporters may be made clear. If the policy of segregating the Negroes in the top gallery is adhered to under those conditions it is probable that a test case will be made to see if the directors of the Temple of Creation are not violating the Levy Civil Rights Law. The pictures are shown every day, including Sunday, promptly at 3 and 8 o'clock p. m.

ROAD ABOLISHES 'JIM CROW' POLICY

No More Segregation in Restaurant of Central Railroad of New Jersey

RACE WINS BIG VICTORY

New York Age

Railroad Company Adopts New Policy After Committee of One Hundred of Jersey City Wages Vigorous Fight.

PRESIDENT BESLER WON OVER

1/15/14

Management of Jersey City Restaurant Has Been Discriminating Against Negroes for Ten Years.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Jersey City, Jan. 14.—The policy of "Jim Crowing" colored patrons in the restaurant of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, this city, has ben discontinued. An order was issued from the New York offices by Vice President Besler last Friday, instructing the manager of the restaurant to permit Negroes to sit wherever they desired in the future.

This change of sentiment is a big victory for the Committee of One Hundred, an organization composed of prominent Negroes in this city. It was mainly through the efforts of the committee that the Central Railroad of New Jersey issued the order abolishing the "Jim Crowing" of colored people in its Jersey City restaurant.

So numerous have been the complaints made of late by Negroes against the unfriendly attitude of the management of the Jersey City restaurant that the Committee of One Hundred decided to take up the matter and wage an active fight for better accommodations. It was learned that ten years ago a manager by the name of Block first inaugurated the policy of setting colored people off to themselves, and that this plan to insult Negroes had been faithfully observed ever since.

Committee of One Hundred Visits Officials.

Last Thursday afternoon a committee, consisting of Dr. George E. Cannon as spokesman, Dr. G. W. Hooper, J. C. Gunnell, the Rev. W. S. Smith, the Rev. J. H. Hudgins, Edward S. Lynch, A. R. Mayo, and C. H. Mulford, called to see Vice President Besler in New York City. Mr. Besler was out, but his assistant, Mr. Dickerson, listened to the committee's protest, and for an hour the "Jim Crowing" of Negroes in the road's restaurant at Jersey City was discussed.

The members of the committee were informed that no official order had been made to segregate the colored patrons of the road, but that the manager of the restaurant had been allowed to use his own judgment with respect to the seating of colored people. Mr. Dickerson said that there had been a great deal of trouble in recent years over the treatment of colored people, and declared the matter might just as well be taken up and settled for all time. The members of the committee were thanked for bringing the discrimination charge before the proper authorities, and Mr. Dickerson promised to take up the case in detail with Vice President Besler.

Although the members of the Committee of One Hundred talked with Mr. Dickerson Thursday afternoon about 3 o'clock, the manager of the road's restaurant in Jersey City had received instructions from the New York office by 10 o'clock Friday morning to allow all colored patrons to sit anywhere. Monday Dr. George E. Cannon received word from the railroad officials that the matter had been satisfactorily disposed of, and that the committee would have no cause to complain of race discrimination in the future.

51ST STREET THEATER DRAWS COLOR LINE

A little popular-priced theater at 51st street and Michigan avenue has been brought into the limelight this week by drawing the color line. Situated as it is in a district thickly populated by Afro-Americans, they have many patrons of that race, who complain that the management violates the Illinois statutes when they separate the races by seating the whites on one side and the Afro-Americans on the other. Perhaps this little story will be like a hint to the wise.

JIM CROWISM

Auburn, N. Y., has dealt segregation another hard blow. Last week a new theatre, known as the New Morgan, was opened and two young colored girls who are students of the A. A. High School purchased tickets for the afternoon's performance. When they started to sit on the ground floor they were told by the ticket-taker to go to the gallery.

This request was not heeded by the young women, who wended their way to the ground floor. However, the ticket-taker called them back. When the manager was consulted they were informed that "the gallery has been reserved for your people." The young ladies refused to listen to this kind of segregation talk and demanded their money, which was returned.

Upon returning to their homes, the young ladies consulted the Rev. J. W. Polk, an able exponent of the Negro's rights, who immediately got in communication with the manager of the theatre, who, after a short talk, admitted that he had insulted the colored girls and apologized for his conduct. He made the statement that colored people could sit in any part of his theatre.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S CULT DRAWS LINE IN PROVIDENCE, TOO

Brooklyn Divine's New Fangled Christian Religion Follows Up Discrimnation Policy Practiced in New York

NO ONE HAS PROSECUTED

New York News Correspondent Laments Fact of Theatre Discrimination in Democratic New England City in Name of Christian Religion—Advancement Association Inert.

Providence, R. I., May 27.—Evidently the few followers of the teachings of "Pastor" Russell are not after the colored people to join them or to be in attendance at their motion picture show, called "The Creation," at the Imperial Theatre, which is given every Sunday three times per day.

This jim-crowed religious sect have since the opening of this theatre for their meeting segregated all colored people to the second and "peanut" gallery, where special tickets are given, and are required for these special apartments. On the lower floor no colored people can get tickets to admit them; in the balcony they are admitted to the rear back seats; the best and front ones are occupied by people of the Irish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Greeks and other nationalities, where the odors of onions, beer, offensive air and odors, etc., and a general poor view of the pictures are some of the things that the colored people, who have visited this exhibition, have been compelled to put up with and endure, there being no redress for the colored people in this State, as the law covering said brazenous act of discrimination against them, even by a so-called religious society. At present, nothing remains but to swallow this insult, as the local branch of the Society for the Advancement for Colored People has long since rendered itself "hors de combat" and ceased to exist. But it is admitted on all sides that something should be done to break up this discrimination by this religious society against the colored race of this city and State.

CLEVELAND THEATRE CO. PAYS FOR PREJUDICE

Refuse Seats on Lower Floor to Two Colored Girls for Matinee Performance

WHITE JURY SITS ON CASE

Returns Verdict for $140 and Costs in One Case and Comstock Amusement Co. Settles the Other Case out of Court

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 12.—The Comstock Amusement Co., owning the Colonial Theatre, one of the largest amusement houses in this city, has had to pay more than $300 damages and court costs because of a refusal to allow two young colored girls to occupy seats on the lower floor of the theatre at a matinee performance one afternoon last October.

Miss Hattie Hairston purchased the tickets, and in company with her friend, Miss Maud York of Toledo, repaired to the theatre for the matinee. They were admitted to the building but, after giving up the tickets to the doorman they were refused the seats. Their demand for the return of the tickets was also refused, the claim being made that the tickets were not for that day's performance, but for another day. The girls were offered the return of their money but refused to accept it, and left the theatre.

The law firm of Stanley & Horwitz, located in the Williamson building, was retained by Miss Hairston and suit was promptly brought under the Ohio civil rights law sponsored by Harry C. Smith, against the Comstock Amusement Co. The case was called the latter part of January before the Municipal Court, Judge Dan Cull presiding. The theatre people demanded a jury trial, so a jury was empaneled consisting of six white men.

Jury Gives Verdict for $140.

Miss York was the only witness for Miss Hairston. The manager of the theatre, the treasurer and two ticket takers appeared as witnesses for the defense and testified that the tickets were for another day. But the weakness of their statements was exposed on cross-examination, nor could they satisfactorily account for failure to produce the tickets in court. After a two days trial the jury brought in a verdict in favor of Miss Hairston for $140 and costs, the jury being unanimous in the verdict.

The amusement company, realizing the weakness of its cause, did not appeal the decision but on March 21 paid the full amount of the judgment, with court and jury costs of $39.75, and attorney's fees which ran the total considerably above $200.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the Hairston case Attorney Stanley prepared a petition for Miss Maud York who lives in Toledo, and entered suit against the Comstock Amusement Co. for her. But the result in the Hairston case was sufficient for the theatre folks and they immediately took steps to compromise the York suit. Miss York, to avoid the expense and trouble which would be necessitated by coming from Toledo to Cleveland to prosecute the case, accepted $50 in settlement.

The net result of the refusal of the theatre folks to allow the young ladies to occupy seats called for by the tickets which they had purchased was the payment to Miss Hairston of $140, to Miss York, $50 to the court $39.75 and court stenographer's fees and attorney's fees, the grand total being more than $300.

DISCRIMINATION BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

The charge that various fire insurance companies operating in New York State are discriminating against property owned or occupied by Negro tenants is made by William E. Giles, Jr., an insurance broker, with offices at 59 West 133rd street. Mr. Giles writes a letter to The Age in which he alleges that certain companies refused to renew or transfer policies on properties in Harlem. He declares also that this prejudice does not exist as regards business in other sections.

Mr. Giles' letter follows:

To the Editor of The Age:

Please take notice that I desire to call your attention to the fact that various fire insurance companies operating in this state are discriminating against the members of the colored race to such an extent that it is now very hard to get fire insurance in this section or any other section inhabited by them.

For illustration, I offer in evidence, the case with several companies who refused to accept renewal on any of this business or transfer same after the fire which occurred at 132nd street and Fifth avenue winter before last, and also the fire which occurred in 134th street between Fifth and Lenox avenues, on the south side, last winter, in which five houses containing many families were consumed.

While the law does not permit any company to discriminate between white persons and persons of African descent, still many of them resort to a subterfuge by returning binders or applications to brokers who write this business, marked thus, "Dear Sir: Referring to your application of..... on property located at..... we regret to advise you that the risk is declined."

No longer than last week, I received a binder from one company which was signed, same indicating the fact that they accepted the risk for fifteen days, subject to the conditions of the said broker, and in the next day or so, they forwarded me a memorandum stating that "if I desired policies of this class of risk, I would have to collect from my clients in advance the premiums and bring it to them."

I call this to your attention because I believe the power of the press is a great instrument towards protecting the rights of a defenseless class of people who are the victims of race prejudice, due to no fault of their own, and hope that you will assist in calling thi smatter to the attention of the proper authorities. I find that the prejudice does not exist in other sections, as I have been a broker for a number of years, holding first-class license from the Insurance Department of this State and representing many clients in all sections of the city of wealth and influence, and have no trouble whatsoever in placing their risks.

WM. E. GILES, JR.

Discrimination - 1914

AN OBJECT LESSON.

N. Y. Age 1-29-14

(BY LESTER A. WALTON.)

THERE is a great jubilation among colored theatregoers of Louisville, for they have won their fight for better seating accommodations. The National Theatre, Louisville's newest and most handsomely appointed playhouse, has conceded to the demands made by the colored citizens that they be permitted to sit in the first balcony and use the street entrance. The management of the theatre did not yield a point until fully convinced that the colored people meant to keep up an aggressive, unyielding campaign against color discrimination.

About four months ago when a committee of colored citizens waited on the managers of the National Theatre and asked for better seating accommodations the theatrical people issued the ultimatum that colored theatregoers must either sit in the gallery and come and go by means of the alley entrance or stay away. Finding that the colored people meant to stay away, another conference was held one evening last week at the request of the theatre management, which ended in the managers of the National Theatre agreeing to do all that they had declared was impossible at a previous conference.

The "get together" meeting was held in the office of Col. Fred Levy, a stockholder of the theatre, and a personal friend of Dr. C. H. Parrish, who was also present. Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore and William Warley represented the Outlook Committee, which has been waging such a bitter fight against the "Jim Crow" policy in force at the National Theatre. The colored men took the uncompromising stand that the colored theatregoers should be allowed to sit in the first balcony and use the street entrance to the theatre. Col. Levy admitted that their demands were just, and at once took up the matter with the board of directors of the theatre, who gracefully receded from their former stand. The new policy will go into effect February 2.

While it is true that there are thousands and thousands of colored people who are not interested in theatricals, the big victory gained by the colored citizens of Louisville should be inspiring and educational to all those who do not attend theatres as well as devotees of the amusement world. Such a triumph for respectful consideration teaches a great lesson—one from which we should learn much and which should serve us in good stead in the future. From it we should learn that unanimity of purpose, organized effort and uncompromising stand for fair play and justice are productive of beneficial results.

The colored Americans of Louisville might have held numerous indignation meetings and passed several dozen sets of resolutions condemning the unfair attitude of the National Theatre management, but very little attention would have been paid to such methods of agitation. Agitation is helpful when it amounts to more than mere talk. The refusal of colored theatregoers to patronize the gallery of the National Theatre in large numbers, thereby cutting off several hundreds of dollars of revenue weekly was the shot that battered down the "Jim Crow" barrier at the National.

Another vital lesson taught by the Louisville victory is that colored Americans can succeed under Negro leadership. Very often members of the race fail in a movement because of the selfishness of those put at the head, whose main object is to better their own conditions and boost themselves.

The representatives of the Outlook Committee have labored incessantly to secure better seating accommodations for their race, and they were given loyal support; and loyal, undivided support was necessary, for it is impossible for officers to win a battle without the aid of enlisted men on the firing line. Had not the small army of colored theatregoers heeded the call of those leading the fight and remained away from the National Theatre no concessions would have been made.

To learn that the race won in a fight led by colored men is indeed encouraging news. There are many colored Americans to-day who clamor for modern Abraham Lincolns to lead them. They do not have confidence in their own people, but find inspiration only in the acts of the Caucasian. It is a sad commentary on the progress of the Negro fifty years after freedom if it must be admitted that he finds it necessary to look for leaders outside of the race. No schoolboy is admired who allows another boy to fight his battles, and no race is respected and feared by other races that finds it necessary to call on the outside for leaders.

Leaders spring from within, not from without. The Irish patriot comes from the Irish, the leading exponents of Jewish thought are Jews, and the Indian chief is invariably a redskin. Bees do not lead ants, geese do not lead ducks, nor do sheep lead goats. Then, why should not Negroes lead Negroes?

The persecution of colored Americans on account of their color will not cease, nor will they command more respect from men and citizens until they organize as they did in Louisville and show keen resentment against being insulted, which should be done without emulating the example of those who have no regard for the law and order and who are regarded, by some, as our superiors. A strict observance of the law is always advisable.

After all, the solving of all questions affecting the race rests primarily with us and none else. And just as "All the world loves a lover," so do all Americans respect a fighter.

WILL AMUSEMENT PARKS CONTINUE TO DRAW COLOR LINE

3-29-14

The Chicago Defender

Gentle Reminder to Afro-American Patrons to Protest Against Objectionable Features That Disgusted Them Last Year—A Word About Moving Pictures and the Censor Board.

With the advent of spring, the forerunner of "the good old summer time," the thoughts of the people do not follow the poet towards love, but to the amusement park. Announcement of their opening will soon be made, and the self respecting element of the community wonders if the same discrimination against Afro-Americans will prevail in the local parks as in former years.

Nasty Game Has Many Names.

It is needless to point out the remedy to many, but some people need to be reminded of their rights. It is hoped that protest will be made to the various managements to abolish that disgusting feature wherein some worthless Afro-American allows himself to be suspended over a pool of water and springing board. Baseballs are used to dislodge him, a well directed shot knocks the prop from under him, and he plunges into the water. The lucky thrower is rewarded with cigars. The game is well known and it is known by many names. It disgusted you last summer. Why not try and do away with it this year.

Watch the Movies.

Then there is the moving pictures. They are all the rage, both in parks and theaters. The censor board supervises them, but for fear that some objectionable film might slip through it will be well for you to keep your eyes open, and report the matter promptly. If you can not reach the proper authorities, notify this office

SHRINERS SETTLE CASE AMICABLY

The Chicago Defender 3-28-14

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 25.—The case of the white and colored Shriners has been amicably adjusted, the case has been dismissed and the plaintiffs will shoulder all the Court costs. This ends the matter as far as Georgia is concerned. There will be no further action in the case. All hands are satisfied and both sides will feel more kindly towards each other in the future.

One thing can be said of this case, which is probably most peculiar, in that it has engendered no bad feeling on either side, even from the beginning, and now that it is ended in the way it has both sides can go on and bear only the kindest feeling towards each other. Much praise is due not only the lawyers on both sides but to Judge Bell as well for the ultimate outcome of the case.

WIRELESS EXPERT REFUSED POSITION BY RED STAR LINE

Harry Daily Qualifies and Is Told to Report for Work, Near Riot Follows, However, When it is Discovered that He is an Afro-American.

The Chicago Defender

After being refused an appointment as a wireless operator on one of the Atlantic liners of the Red Star line, Harry T. Daily, 3420 Vernon avenue, has returned to this city. Friends secured the position for Daily, and after being notified to report on July 22, he left this city full of hope.

Race Is Barred from Work.

Seemingly his friends failed to state his nationality, for when he entered the office on the date mentioned and made his mission known, his presence caused a near riot. Daily learned this profession while in the service of the U. S. Navy and while looking to the Government for a position, saw many appointments given over him. That this line of work is closed to men of the race is evident by many things that this young man saw and heard.

ST. LOUI

St. Louis, Mo.—
presented to May

n the interest of Capt. C. L. Tandy.

The C. M. E. General Conference concluded its most important business for the majority of the delegates with the election of two bishops May 19.

Joseph Bell and Miss Estella Phelps were married Monday, May 18, by the Rev. Mr. Abbott of Union Memorial Church.

Miss Belcher, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. has returned from the Students' Conference in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Negroes in the neighborhood of Leffingwell and Clarke avenues are very much wrought up over the report that D. McCullough, who opened a restaurant in the vicinity has been notified by his landlord that unless he dispensed with the sale of ice cream and soft drinks he would be compelled to move. Upon inquiry it was found that a Jew named Singer, who has what he calls a bakery shop in this neighborhood, also sells ice cream and soft drinks to colored people and he has made the complaint to the landlord against Mc. McCullough. The Colored Protective Association is circulating a boycott on Singer, also on Charlie's Market. Negroes claim that Mr. Charlie is responsible for the trouble, he being brother-in-law to Singer.

DISCRIMINATORS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Albany, N. Y., June 12.—Attorney General Carmody, a Democrat, has sent letters to district attorneys in several counties asking that they immediately prosecute proprietors of summer resorts that have placed advertisements in violation of the Levy Civil Rights Law, which prohibits publication of the fact that a place or public resort will refuse any or all of its accomodations to a person on account of his race, religion or color.

Several resorts are said to have disregarded this provision of the law. Through the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other agencies, numerous cases of violations of provisions of the Levy law, especially in New York city, have been brought to the attention of the authorities, and several convictions have been secured.

The law was passed during the closing days of the Sulzer administration and has been in operation for some months. It was designed to forestall the growing tendency to discriminate against certain classes of patrons who outside of their race or creed, are otherwise desirable.

COURT HOLDS IT UNLAWFUL TO DRAW COLOR LINE IN SALOONS

The New York Age. 4-23-'14.

New York Supreme Court Affirms Decision of Municipal Court

NEGRO WINS SUIT

A Saloon Is a Place of Accommodation Within the Meaning of the Law and There Can Be No Discrimination.

OVERCHARGED FOR A DRINK

Saloonkeeper Elsinger Charged Aldwin C. Babb Fifty Cents for One Drink because He Was a Colored Man.

A saloon is a place of public accommodation within the purview of the law according to a decision handed down April 16 by the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Term, Justice Bijur, Lehman and Page sitting, which affirmed the opinion of Justice J. Spiegelberg of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, 7th District, Part II, rendered October 27, 1913, in the case of Aldwin C. Babbe against Ralph Elsinger.

Elsinger runs a saloon at 112 East 23d street, and on May 17, 1913, Babb a Negro, in company with two white men, went into Elsinger's saloon and ordered a drink. He was charged 50 cents for it and informed that the charge was made because he was colored and the saloon did not serve colored people. Engaging the services of Samuel Schartzberg, counselor-at-law, 299 Broadway, Babb brought suit against Elsinger under the Malby Civil Rights Law, which was in effect at that time, and which reads as follows:

All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bath houses, barber shops, theatres, music halls, public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

Jury Gave Babbe $100 Verdict.

The case was tried October 8, 1913 before Justice Spiegelberg, in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Seventh District, Part II, before a jury and resulted in a verdict by the jury in favor of Babb for the sum of $100. Elsinger's lawyer moved to set the verdict aside upon the usual grounds, including the contention that a saloon was not a place of public accommodation within the purview of the statute. The trial justice denied the motion to set aside the verdict, but reserved decision on the question of law involved as to the designation of a saloon as a place of public accommodation.

On October 17, 1913, briefs were submitted by the attorneys and on October 27 Justice Spiegelberg rendered his opinion denying the defendant's motion, and judgment was entered against Elsinger in favor of Babb according to the verdict of the jury.

In reserving his opinion Justice Spiegelberg said:

"The verdict was amply supported by the evidence. The only point upon which the court reserved decision was the consideration of the question whether a saloon is within the purview of the statute. A saloon is not among the specially enumerated places, nor does it come within the definition of any of them. The terms 'inn' and 'hotel' are used synonymously. The distinctive feature of a hotel and inn is that travelers are furnished with lodging in addition to food and drink. In a restaurant and eating house food is supplied, though the furnishing of drinks, spirituous or otherwise, is not necessarily excluded. The word 'saloon' in the sense of a place where intoxicating liquors are sold and consumed is of modern origin and is used as such only in this country. The use of the word 'saloon' instead of 'bar' or 'drinking bar' has become general.

Legislature Had in Mind Saloons.

"I am of the opinion that the term 'places of public accommodation' includes a saloon. An analysis of the statute shows that it covers conveyances on land and water, all places of public accommodation and all places of public amusement, and in addition thereto bath houses and barber shops, which are *sui generis* and not related to the other places enumerated. Some of the places of public accommodation, to wit, inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses and some of the places of public amusement, to wit, theatre and music halls, are specifically mentioned; but the enumeration of these particular places does not exclude others. The statute says all *other* places of public accommodation, thereby enlarging its scope and not restricting it to those mentioned. What was the purpose of the legislature in adding the words 'and all other places of public accommodation' unless it meant to include such places? Is a place where liquors are sold not of a like character with one where liquors and food are sold? Is a restaurant a place of public accommodation and no a saloon? In one sense the word 'public' applies to all places to which the general public is invited as distinguished from private places; but public in the sense as used in this and other statutes means those places in which the public has an interest as affecting the safety, health, morals and welfare of the community, and it is for that reason that legislative interference with such places has been upheld. It is well known that hotels and restaurants usually contain saloons or drinking bars. If, therefore, the contention of the learned counsel for the defendant is correct, we would be confronted with the anomalous situation that a proprietor of a saloon may discriminate against a colored citizen, so long as it is detached from a restaurant or a hotel, but comes within the prohibition of the statute if the saloon is located in a restaurant.

"I have thus far assumed that the place occupied by the defendant was a saloon. The complaint, however, refers to it as a saloon and restaurant and the allegations to that effect are admitted by the defendant. Of course if the saloon conducted by the defendant was a portion of a restaurant, the evidence admits of no doubt that the defendant violated the statute.

"The motion to set aside the verdict and for a new trial is denied and judgment will be entered on the verdict of the jury."

Counsel for Elsinger appealed the decision of Justice Spiegelberg to the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Term, and the case came up for hearing at the January, 1914, Term. Argument was heard January 6, when Counselor Samuel Schartzberg submitted an exhaustive and able brief in support of the verdict in favor of Mr. Babb. Justices Bijur, Lehman and Page took the case under advisement, and on April 16 handed down their unanimous opinion confirming the verdict of the lower court.

IRISH-AMERICANS PROTEST

The Guardian

WOULD STOP RIDICULE OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—CELTIC-AMERICAN SOCIETIES PLAN BAN ON GREEN PIGS AND SIMILAR FALSE EMBLEMS—EVERY RACE AND CLASS AGITATES—WHY SHOULD NOT COLORED DO SO?

3-21-14.

(Chicago News.)

Green lizards, pigs of emerald hue and similar incongruous alleged representations of Ireland are to be put under the ban as symbols of St. Patrick's day if the efforts of the Celtic-American Societies of Chicago can accomplish that result.

Indignation Meeting by Irish.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon in Grand Boulevard hall, vigorous protest was made against the spirit of ridicule which annually enters into the celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, and a movement will be launched to prevent the stores from selling the objectionable nick-nacks.

Dr. P. J. Harrigan voiced the sentiment of the United Celtic Societies in urging the fostering of a sentiment against the display and wearing of symbols which do not truthfully represent the memory of St. Patrick and declared that the movement will have the support of 50,000 Irish-Americans in Chicago.

The meeting also made plans for the celebration of St. Patrick's day in the Coliseum annex.

APPEALED TO BRADY FOR USE OF THEATRE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 8.—The Howard High School held its closing exercises at The Playhouse, the largest and best theatre in Wilmington, but only after the local management had denied the use of the building for a Negro school commencement and appeal had been made to the New York manager, Wm. A. Brady, who overruled the local management.

Miss Edwina B. Kruse is the principal of the school, and when her application for the use of The Playhouse was denied she enlisted the services of John O. Hopkins, the only Negro in the City Council, who corresponded with William A. Brady in New York and secured the building in spite of the opposition.

New York Sun

April 1914

THIRSTY NEGRO GETS VERDICT.

Court Rules That Saloon Is "Place of Public Accommodation."

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that a drinking saloon is a "place of public accommodation" and that under the civil rights law of New York a negro is entitled to a verdict of $100 against the proprietor of a saloon for refusing to serve him. The case before the court was brought by Aldwin C. Babb against Ralph Elsinger.

Counsel for the defendant contended that a saloon, which is not named in the statute, was not intended to be included in the classification of "places of public accommodation or amusement." The court referred to a decision of the Supreme Court of Montana, stating that "it would be an impeachment of the intelligence of the average citizen to say that he does not know and appreciate the true significance of the term 'saloon.'" The court concludes:

"Sufficient, perhaps too much, has been said to show that, if any place, a saloon is a place of public accommodation within the civil rights act."

EX-SLAVE APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT

Tennessee Statute Denying Him Right of Collateral Inheritance Is Attacked by Brief Seeking New Ruling

Advertiser 3-21-14

WASHINGTON, March 20.—From a little farm owned by John Jones, a former slave in Shelby County, Tenn., has come to the Supreme Court the question of whether ex-slaves are entitled to inherit from their brothers and sisters who likewise were in servitude.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has held that ex-slaves have no inheritable blood. One of John Jones' brothers has brought the case to the Supreme Court, seeking a reversal.

W. H. Harrelson, attorney for Will Jones, totday filed a brief of his arguments and the contest probably will be argued tomorrow.

"This is not a question of social rights, between the colored and the white race, but the question involved in this case is a question of civil rights," stated Jones' attorney in his brief. "White citizens of the State of Tennessee have been able to inherit collaterally under our laws both real and personal property, the first act being passed by the Legislature of our State in 1796 and amended in 1841, and persons of color not ex-slaves have been allowed to inherit collaterally since that day."

Continuing, the brief asserts:

"Now, for the court of last resort of our own State to brand this poor unfortunate race with a mark that he was an ex-slave, could have no property rights, no inheritance or transmissible blood, is in absolute violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and the civil rights bill passed in aid thereof."

The brief also declared that if the decision were allowed to stand it would open the way for "discrimination and abuse of the rights and privileges of mankind, be he white or colored."

CITIZENS CLOSE NEGRO MOVING PICTURE HOUSE

Advertiser 5-16-14

JACKSON, MISS., May 15.—Incensed because a motion picture theatre on one of the principal streets of Jackson had been leased to negroes to be operated for negroes, 200 citizens last night raided the place and put it out of commission. The men quietly went to the theatre, ordered the negress ticket sellers and negro operators out, cut the wires, locked the place and turned the keys over to the owners.

The theatre had been run for whites only until recently when the lessee sub-leased it to negroes. Many citizens had protested without avail